Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

April 6, 1959

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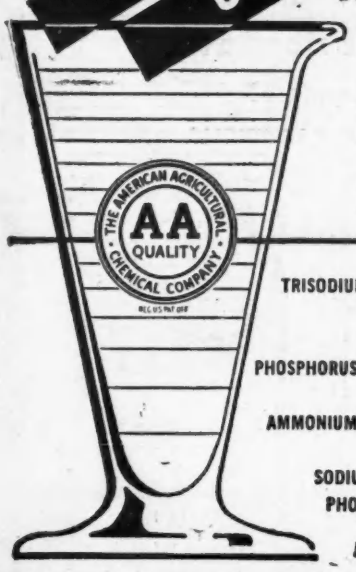

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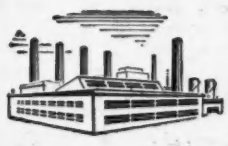
PHYSICIANS	Pleased patients please physicians.	Better taste in orals. Fewer "bitter-taste" complaints from patients.	Smaller dose volume with higher potency solutions.	Less pain with parenterals. Greater patient acceptability.	Fewer complaints from patients. Less wasted time for doctors.	
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
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MANAGEMENT	New, all-time low price for Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium 'Roche'.	Economy; lower manufacturing cost raises profit margins.	No solubilizer needed, thus saving extra cost.	Improves present products, makes them easier to sell.	Better your product and you will sell more of it.	Lower inventory costs; less materials required for higher solubility.

TECHNICAL NOTES The theoretical B_2 content of riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium is 73%. The Roche product has 70 – 73%.

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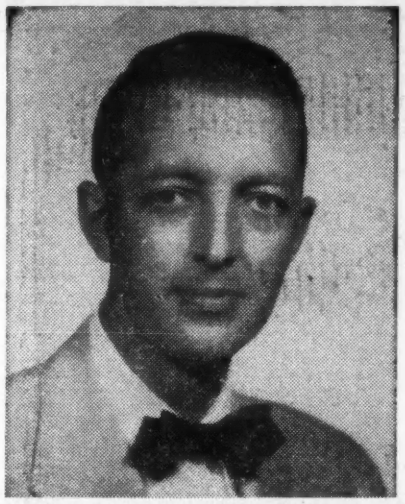
Vol. 175 No. 15 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 6, 1959



VIRGINIA-CAROLINA EXECUTIVES: Douglas W. Laird (left) elected vice-president by Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., where he will be in charge of purchasing. Charles T. Harding (right) has been made vice-president in charge of fertilizer manufacturing.

US Heading for Heavy Weather In Trying to Divest Itself of GAF

Uncle Sam appears to be heading into some heavy weather in his efforts to get out of the chemical business by selling the big former German chemical concern, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to private American interests. Storm signals are being hoisted in congressional quarters because of dissatisfaction over the way the government intends to handle the sale. As a result, the date when the firm goes up for grabs may still be a long way off.

PROMOTED IN CANADA: H. D. Ross, named vice-president and general manager of operations by Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal. He had been vice-president and assistant general manager.

At the moment, the big snag to early sale of the controlling interest in the chemical firm is the long-time dispute between the government and Interhandel, Swiss holding company, over whether the company was actually under control of Germans at the time it was taken over in World War II, and how much Interhandel, which owned the stock that the government seized, should get when the stock is sold.

Controversy Looming

But building up in the background is another controversy that revolves around the modus operandi to be followed in disposing of the government's holdings.

While this is not as serious as the dispute with Interhandel, which has been in and out of the courts for more than eight years, it is a matter that may have to be settled before the sale is made, if Department of Justice is to escape strong criticism from some influential senate quarters.

The new situation came to light last week in an exchange of letters between Attorney General William S. Rogers, and Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, who heads the senate judiciary subcommittee that handles legislation pertaining to alien properties.

Sen. Johnston wrote to Mr. Rogers suggesting that the stock in the company be sold at public auction. Mr. Rogers replied that the property "will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder after full and adequate public advertisement."

Sen. Johnston was not available for comment on Mr. Rogers reply, but his

—*Continued on page 48*

P.A.'s Eye Saw-Teeth In Business Uptrend

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Business is still improving, the purchasing agents say—but the trend is still saw-toothed. On the one hand, basic metal producers are about to set records, and find it hard to fill all needs.

On the other hand, capital-goods industries are beating the bushes trying to get orders for their products.

There is general agreement that improvement will continue during the second quarter. But, with or without a steel strike, there is much concern about the effect the current buying spree will have on business in the third quarter.

The summary of new orders again is re-

—*Continued on page 71*

Nopco Enters Agreement To Buy Up Jacques Wolf

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., reveals that a contract has been entered into with certain of the stockholders of Jacques Wolf & Co., chemical manufacturers of Clifton, N. J., whereby Nopco is to acquire for cash all the issued and outstanding capital stock of Wolf.

It is anticipated that the transaction will be closed on April 30, provided that all the legal formalities can be taken care of by that date.

The present intent of Nopco, upon acquiring such stock, is to operate Wolf as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Kefauver Committee Gets Set To Pounce on Drug, Chemical Price Policies in Two Weeks

The Kefauver monopoly investigating committee is ready to pounce on the chemical and drug industries. The senate group has set two dates for hearings with industry interests—April 21 and 22. On the first day, twenty of the nation's largest drug manufacturers will have to file certain of their pricing records. The drug industry has already been slapped with subpoenas, and can expect to have its records probed by committee investigators. On the second day, the group will start public hearings on the O'Mahoney bill for government review of projected price increases.

Views of the steel and auto industries are being gathered first by the committee, but the hearings will give chemical producers an inkling as to which way congressional winds are blowing in matters of price control legislation.

What Drug Subpoenas Mean

Issuance of subpoenas to firms in the drug manufacturing industry is basic to the broad investigation the committee is planning into drug prices.

The inquiry is to cover antibiotics "and related drugs" and will include prices of tranquilizers, steroids and other drug products widely used by doctors, but about which there have been complaints on prices from patients.

Hearings in the investigation, however, are still some time off, according to the committee staff. No date has been set as yet and the original plan to hold them some time after the scheduled hearings on bread prices still remains unchanged, it was stated.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, chairman of the anti-monopoly committee, announced plans for the hearing on the O'Mahoney bill in a statement lending his support—not altogether unexpected—to the legislation.

He listed these four biggest men in steel and autos as the first witnesses: Roger Blough, chairman of United States

—*Continued on page 71*

IN FIBERS POST: Edgar H. Bleckwell, promoted to assistant general director of the textile fibers sales divisions of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Kellogg Claims Round One In Heyden Monsanto Battle

The New York Supreme Court has granted motions by M. W. Kellogg Company to compel arbitration of multi-million-dollar claims arising out of construction of a methanol plant in Texas City, Tex., which Kellogg designed and built for Monsanto Chemical Company and Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

So says Kellogg, which claims a first-round victory in a legal bout over claims by Monsanto and Heyden for damages in excess of the approximate $6.5 million contract price for the methanol plant.

In ruling against Monsanto and Heyden, Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurielo also issued a restraining order on suits by the two companies against Kellogg in Delaware courts.

Kellogg contends that $651,785.51 is still owed it on the methanol plant. Monsanto and Heyden, on the other hand, are suing the engineering firm for $9.5 million in Delaware, arguing that there were "extraordinary and inexcusable delays" in building the plant.

McKesson in Pact For Barada & Page

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has entered into an agreement to acquire all the outstanding stock of Barada & Page, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., in exchange for McKesson & Robbins stock, according to an announcement by F. Dean Hildebrandt, vice-president in charge of McKesson's chemical department and Walter M. Betts, president of Barada & Page.

Upon consummation of the transaction, the services of Barada & Page personnel and the company's present distribution facilities will be continued as part of the McKesson & Robbins organization.

"This proposed merger will permit both companies to achieve greater operating

—*Continued on page 61*

Bristol, Beckman Sign Up To Make Better Penicillins

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., and Beecham Group, Ltd., London, England, have signed an agreement to collaborate in developing synthetic penicillins which they call superior to the natural ones now available.

Beecham is the employer of the five young British scientists who recently an-

—*Continued on page 70*

Warwick Wax Co. Made Component of New Firm

Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has become a component of the newly-formed Western Petrochemical Corporation.

Maurycy Bloch, vice-president and general manager of Warwick, becomes president of Western Petrochemical. Executive offices and research laboratories will be in New York City and no changes in Warwick personnel are planned.

Chemical Makers Get Congressional Ear on Tax Impact

Chemical products manufacturers who have become concerned over the recent decisions of the Supreme Court that enable state income tax laws to reach into the profits from interstate businesses have a receptive ear in congress for their complaints.

The senate small business committee is initiating a thorough study of the impact of these decisions.

Chemical industry leaders do not expect, however, that the committee's investigations will lead to any legislation that would seek to nullify the state tax laws. If anything, the committee will be aiming at bringing about some uniformity in state enactments so that interstate businesses will not be confronted with the possibilities of great numbers of different forms of assessments.

Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, chairman of the committee, said that "we are holding a public hearing in Washington on Wednesday, April 8, at which time we shall hear from a number of businessmen, from state tax officials and from several men who have proposed uniform state tax laws."

He stressed that the committee is aware of the vital revenue needs of the states and does not criticize those which have passed laws making taxable the income of out-of-state firms which do business in the state.

"This committee knows full well that some thirty-five states and at least a half-dozen cities now levy such taxes," he said, "and many businesses have been paying them for a number of years. On the other hand, each state has adopted its own formula for assessing these taxes and the busi-

—*Continued on page 53*

Non-Price Competition Pushed As a Winner by Chemicals Man

The trust-busters think its a plot. Big business has always been for it. There was even a hard core of New Deal brain trusters in the '30s who thought salvation of the nation lay with it. What is it? A simple economic belief: The most constructive price policy is one which tends to promote non-price competition. Beater of the drum for this economic argument is Anthony E. Cascino, vice-president of the marketing division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill.

Speaking at a Los Angeles conclave of the National Industrial Conference Board last week, Mr. Cascino stressed the fact that this is not a new and revolutionary theory.

Recognized by Most Entities

"Actually it is recognized by most business entities. All of us are struggling to develop effective non-price appeals. The trouble is that few of us succeed," he said.

The biggest contributor to failure, the International Minerals executive felt, "is the fact that we resort to non-price appeals that are neither valid nor of significant benefit to the customer. As a result," he added, "the customer is left with no other recourse but to seek the lowest price. And then we are right back to destructive price competition."

The question raised by Mr. Cascino is: Can effective non-price appeals be developed when the products produced by all firms are practically identical?

His answer to his own question is an emphatic yes. And he backs up his yes with statistical facts and a theory that precludes the use of dog-eat-dog pricing tactics.

Basis of his theory is this: If a company does not have the opportunity to claim product superiority—and if it is to avoid a mere price approach—it has only one alternative—to claim that although the products are the same, the company is superior.

A survey made by International Minerals through an independent agency (used to preserve anonymity) showed that the

—*Continued on page 53*

What Makes a Smell? Ask Them at Battelle

What is it that makes one smell different from the next smell? Chemical researchers have been sniffing at the door of this mystery for years. Last week, Battelle Memorial Institute, an old campaigner in the sensory field, decided to take a whiff or two of its own.

Working with US Army funds, Battelle scientists have set a goal of unraveling the relation between physical properties of substances and their effect on the sense of smell. They can now accurately predict the strength and pleasantness of a substance's aroma about half the time.

Uranium Speed-Ups Seen From Write-Offs

Chemical men who keep an eye on activities in the uranium business are expecting things to start moving quicker now, following an announcement that fast tax write-offs on uranium processing facilities are about to start their way through the government mill.

The office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has just let it be known that applications for write-offs will be acted on immediately. They had been held up pending the drafting of a new regulation governing tax benefits on these facilities.

The new regulation, identified as OCDM Reg. I-B, incorporates new criteria of eligibility for rapid amortization established by a September 2, 1958, amendment to the basic legislation for amortization of emergency facilities.

The regulation authorizes the agency to certify for rapid amortization the primary

—*Continued on page 63*

Monsanto Chemical Installs A New Electrical Computer

With the installation of an International Business Machines Corporation 704 electronic digital computer at its headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., Monsanto Chemical Company now is said to have one of the most diversified electronic computing systems in the chemical industry.

The 704, designed specifically for scientific and engineering work, will be used by the applied mathematics section of the division's engineering department.

Anken Chemical to Increase Photo Paper Manufacture

Anken Chemical & Film Corporation, Newton, N. J., is planning to increase its manufacturing of silver-sensitized photographic papers.

The firm has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission covering 225,000 shares of its common stock, which it proposes to sell. Of the stock, 112,500 shares are to be offered for sale by the company itself; and the remaining 112,500 shares will be offered by certain officials and large stockholders.

Net proceeds of the stock sale will be available for general corporate purposes, including the proposed expansion of its manufacturing facilities and increase in working capital. SEC was advised that some $400,000 will be applied to constructing and equipping a new building for coating operations and additional building space for finishing and shipping operations.

The Week's Price Changes

Benzaldehyde, Magnesite, Mercury, Pentaerythritol Advanced. Lead, Litharge, l-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Sulfur Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., less than 1,000 lbs, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Benzaldehyde, tech., 4c. per lb. (p. 50).
Carnauba wax, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb. (p. 64).
Clove bud oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Clove leaf oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 64).
Creosote oil, 2c. per gal. (p. 50).
80% solution, 1.6c. per gal.
Di-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Magnesite, calcined, $3.75 per ton (p. 39).
Mercury, $5 per flk. (p. 39).
Methanol, 4c. per gal. (p. 50).
Monopentaerythritol, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, tech., 1½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Rosemary oil, Spanish, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 1½c. per lb. (p. 39).
Fused, ½c. per lb.
Sodium peroxide, 1c. per lb. (p. 39).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 64).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Tri-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Tung oil, ¾c. per lb. (p. 64).

Prices Reduced

Cananga oil, native, 75c. per lb. (p. 60).
Rectified, 75c. per lb.
Copaiba oil, 40c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 39).
Lead, red, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Linseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 64).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, $2 per lb. (p. 55).
Peppermint oil, natural, 5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Redistilled, 10c. per lb.
Sodium hydride, 50% solution, 30c. per lb. (p. 39).
Sulfur, grd., indust. and rubbermakers, 10c. per cwt. (p. 39).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

April 3, 1959	March 27, 1959	April 4, 1958
110.79	110.76	109.98

Fats, Oils Sales Take a Punch

The people who produce fats and oils for nonfood uses took it on the chin again in total sales last year due to competitive products moving in to absorb their markets. The Department of Agriculture has just come out with the sad news that nonfood use of fats and oils totaled 3,849 million pounds in 1958, 132 million less than during the previous year. The overwhelming reason was the sharp reduction in drying oil products and soap, which more than offset an increase in other industrial products.

The rate of use in 1958 was only 22.1 pounds per person, or 1.1 pounds less than a year earlier and the lowest since the early 1930's.

Fats and oils used in soap per person in 1958 were 5.3 pounds, 0.6 pounds less than in 1957 and the lowest of record. This was the eighth consecutive year of decline in fats and oils for soap manufacture and reflected the increased competitive attack that is coming from the synthetic detergents front.

Consumption of fats and oils in drying oil products last year dropped to 5.2 pounds per person, 0.8 pounds below 1957 and the lowest since the black depth of the depression in the 1930's.

Estimated production of paints, var-

—*Continued on page 61*

HERCULES' UNIT EXECUTIVE: Frank H. Crymes, named sales manager of the Young Development Division of Hercules Powder Company's explosives department, Wilmington, Del.

Streptomycin New Form Not Superior, VA Claims

A newer form of streptomycin is not superior to an older form of the drug in treatment of tuberculosis, research results of Veterans Administration indicate.

VA says a study of 237 tuberculosis patients in thirteen of the agency's hospitals shows no evidence that use of streptomycin pantothenate rather than streptomycin sulfate reduces hearing impairment and other undesirable effects of streptomycin treatment to any significant extent.

Many reports in the medical literature in recent years had led to the hope that the pantothenate form of the drug might produce fewer and less severe undesirable effects.

Sodium Hydride Reduced

Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa., has lowered prices for sodium hydride. New prices are: 1,000 pounds or more 95 cents per pound; 100-999 pounds $1.20 per pound; fifty to ninety-nine pounds $1.70 per pound; less than fifty pounds $2.20 per pound. All prices are f.o.b. Lawrence, Kans.

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PMA BOARD CHAIRMAN: William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill., elected to head the board of directors of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

PMA Does What's Expected: Takes On Full-Time President At Its Florida Annual Meeting

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, as long expected, has taken on a full-time paid president to act as its spokesman and administrative chief. He is Dr. Austin Smith, forty-six-year-old former editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. The action, which required an amendment to the drug association's by-laws, was officially endorsed by the PMA membership at the organization's first annual meeting at Boca Raton, Fla., last week. To make room for the new post, two new offices were created—chairman of the board, and the chairman-elect.

A special eleven-page report on the first annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will appear in next week's OPD.

PMA's new board chairman is William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill. Mr. Graham served as president-elect of the association during 1958-1959.

Loynd Is Chairman Elect

Named as chairman-elect of the PMA for the coming year is Harry J. Loynd, president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Mr. Loynd was formerly a vice-president of the association and his elevation to chairman-elect puts him in line to take over as board chairman of the drug manufacturer's group in 1960.

As the pharmaceutical industry's voice, Dr. Smith will carry out association policy, not make it. He will not be a member of the PMA board of directors, but will attend all of its meetings.

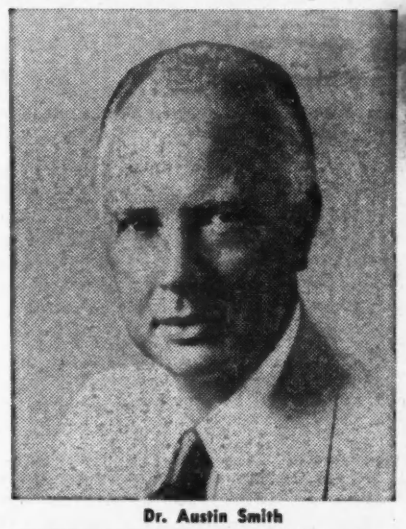
Reporting directly to him will be Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association and Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, administrative vice-president. The scope of their duties will be determined by the new president.

Among the key decisions confronting Dr. Smith is what to do with the Health News Institute, the independent public relations unit established as an industry-wide venture three years ago under the direction of Chet Shaw.

Though the matter is still unresolved, indications at Boca Raton last week were that PMA will emerge as the sole financial backer of HMI. At the present time, National Retail Druggists Association and the Proprietary Association also contribute to its support.

Also to be determined is whether HNI will continue as an independent public relations arm, or whether it will be absorbed into PMA. Then, too, there are

—Continued on page 70



Dr. Austin Smith

Asia Is Called Stamping Ground For Chemicals

The British are hitching their export wagon to the newest chemical star in the mercantile skies: Asia. And their approach, if not novel, is somewhat contradictory to the growing popular argument that exports must fall away before the build-up of overseas production.

The Asian international picture has been drawn in broad strokes by Sir Alexander Fleck, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and first visiting fellow under a new program instituted by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Explains British Approach

At a meeting of the society in New York last week, Sir Alexander explained the British approach to a dovetailing of export and overseas production concepts this way: "The slower expansion of markets in the less developed countries, and the consequent need to try and stimulate demand, is one reason (though by no means the most important) for investing large amounts of capital in them, as both British and American companies have done."

"In the past," he pointed out, "this development of overseas manufacture has not meant a loss of business to ourselves as an exporting country."

"Quite the contrary: before the war in Australia, for example, our company's turnover consisted of 75 percent imports from ICI and 25 percent of its own manufacture. Now the proportions are reversed, but the present 25 percent of imports from ICI in Britain is several times the value of the prewar 75 percent."

In line with this juncture of his argument, there were two points Sir Alexander stressed.

The first was: "We believe that a large measure of the control of our overseas investments ought to be in the hands of nationals of the country concerned and this sometimes demands a farsighted and liberal program of management selection and training."

Second: "We must be prepared, as a consequence of their industrialization, to give to these developing countries access to our own markets where their products can economically compete. We are learn-

—Continued on page 66

Victor Parlays Faith Into Good '59 Gains

Victor Chemical Works is reaping the fruits of a firm expansion program that was kept going through the black days of last year's recession. Last week the Chicago producer in its annual report announced first quarter 1959 sales almost on par with those of the high-flying first quarter of 1957.

At the same time the firm announced completion of one project, work on a second and finalizing of plans for a third, which will put it far out in front in the quickly-recovering chemical market.

According to Victor, production at the new phosphorus pentasulfide unit at the Morrisville, Penn., plant, which started up this month, doubles the firm's capacity for manufacture of this product.

Victor also reported on a new phosphoric anhydride unit currently being installed at Morrisville to supplement production at the firm's Nashville, Tenn., plant, and completion of plans for expansion of its Richmond, Calif. facility which was completed early last year.

In reporting on recovery from the 1958 recession, Victor said that "January and February sales volume was 8 percent ahead of those months a year ago, and March is also running ahead of a year ago."

Earnings for January and February were higher than in 1958 by a greater percentage than sales, it was added.

In the first quarter of 1958, Victor reported sales of $13,039,525 and earnings of $913,529. For the year 1958, it reported sales of $52,575,085 and $3,473,660 net earnings.

DuPont Gets No Quarter In Hearing on GM Stock

The government isn't going to budge an inch from the stand it's taken on how E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., should get rid of its General Motors Corporation stock.

Counsel for the Wilmington, Del., chemical firm in the Chicago hearing late last week called for a showdown and asked the government if it was going to soften its position. The government has recommended that duPont sell 20 million of its 63 million GM shares over a ten-year period on the open market. The remaining stock would be distributed to duPont stockholders.

George D. Reycraft, assistant US attorney, said the Department of Justice had okayed only the original proposal and had given the legal staff fighting the government's battle in court no authority to change it.

Penick Realigns Units For Sales and Service

Barclay E. Mackinnon, formerly vice-president of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., has been named a vice-president in the parent firm, S. B. Penick & Company, New York and will be in charge of the NYQ chemical division.

Mr. Mackinnon's promotion was one of a series of shifts put into effect by Penick in a general realignment of its sales and service divisions. Other changes include:

Harold A. Meyer, a vice-president, now in charge of the botanical and allied products division, with William W. Bell, another vice-president, as assistant manager.

Rudy P. Neptun, formerly a vice-president of NYQ, becomes a Penick vice-president with special responsibilities in sales development and promotion.

Also, William A. Thawley, former sales manager of NYQ, has been named director of sales coordination for Penick and James J. Verde, formerly assistant sales manager of NYQ has been named sales manager of that unit.

Synthetic Ammonia To Be Made in Peru

Peru, where the tradition has always been organic fertilizers, will see a switch to synthetics this month with the opening in Callao of what is reported to be the country's first synthetic ammonia plant.

Designed and built by Montecatini of Italy and employing a Fauser-Montecatini process, the plant will produce in addition to ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate fertilizers, anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate.

The $10 million Callao installation will be operated by Fertisa—Fertilizantes Sinteticos S.A.—with headquarters in Lima. Peruvian investors subscribed most of the $5 million capital of Fertisa, while the remaining financing was secured on a long-term loan from an Italian bank.

According to Fertisa, the Callao plant is the first in South America to make hydrogen by the partial combustion of fuel oil, using a process developed by Montecatini and in industrial use in Italy and other countries. Northern Peru will supply the fuel oil available in large quantities in that area. Capacity of the partial

—Continued on page 63

Quinine Being Re-Offered Domestic Interests In On It

The government is re-offering its stockpile supply of quinine again, but this time domestic interests will be privileged to bid for the material as well as foreign interests.

The agency has announced the re-offering of the drug in a notice published in the *Federal Register* April 1.

GSA now holds in inventory approximately 13,860,000 ounces of quinine of which the major percentage is sulfate powder. The agency proposes to offer the total quantity in one lot to be purchased on a negotiated bid basis. The purchaser will be required to remove a minimum of 2 million ounces of quinine from

—Continued on page 47

Lithium Is Set to Spread Into Fuel, Oil, Ice Fields

Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., may be spreading its field of operations soon to include the ice, coal and fuel oil business.

The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission covering 50,484 shares of its common stock, part of which are to be sold and the proceeds added to its working capital.

It informed the SEC that it has entered into an option agreement with Delaware Midland Corporation, principal shareholder of American Ice Company, for the purchase of 50 to 60 percent of the outstanding voting power of American Ice.

If the company exercises its option to purchase the stock, it was stated in the SEC announcement, it would be neces-

—Continued on page 70

Nat'l Starch's Name Takes On 'Chemical'

National Starch Products, Inc., doesn't want any questions raised about the direction in which it is headed.

Last week the New York firm announced plans to change its corporate name to National Starch & Chemical Corporation. The name shift will go into effect May 8.

A spokesman for the firm, while emphasizing that the name change will in no way limit plans for expansion and development in present fields, pointed out the firm is now deeply entrenched in chemicals and wants its name to reflect this.

Chemical Industry Is Told: Exploit Foreign Patents

American chemical makers, fighting hard to strengthen a weakening export market, have just received some good advice from a friend in the textile field. The suggestion: exploit foreign patents.

Giving the word to the chemical industry is Dr. Worth Wade, director of patents for American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia.

Speaking in New York last week at an American Management Association-sponsored forum exploring European potentials for American industry, Dr. Wade pointed out that patents held overseas by US firms "can protect capital investment there, create new export sales, and provide for exchange of patent rights and know-how."

Taking a long look at present developments and the immediate future, Dr. Wade told his audience that "after developing substantial export sales, some US companies find that they can obtain a larger return by actual manufacture abroad."

However, he gave real substance to this evaluation in adding that "if adequate foreign patents have been obtained, investment necessary for production may be protected from unlicensed competition."

Yet, this is only part of the patent picture. Dr. Wade observed that some of the less industrialized countries have used patents to encourage American capital investment in their manufacturing capacity.

Many American firms, he added, have acquired US patent rights and technology owned by aliens in exchange for foreign patent rights and know-how. Thus for-

—Continued on page 66

Before you order another car . . .

CAUSTIC SODA:
Liquid 73%;
Liquid 50%, Regular and
Low-Chloride Grades;
Flake, Solid and Ground.

CAUSTIC POTASH:
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TVA Goal: 'Super' Acid

Tennessee Valley Authority, still flushed with its success in making superphosphoric acid by the electric-furnace method, is looking to make a "super" acid through conversion of wet-process phosphoric acid.

TVA, going into its second year of electric-furnace production, feels that the wet-process conversion project is the next logical step in its continuing program to make what it calls a "cheaper fertilizer."

At present, wet-process or "green" phosphoric acid is widely used because of its low cost. This is found true despite the fact that the material is very crude and is hard to handle and store without special treatment.

However, TVA feels that since the material is in such wide use and is so cheap, the best favor the government agency can do the farmer is to bring it up to a concentrated level.

TVA engineers say they are still in the early stages of the study and have no well-defined process yet for making the material. They add, however, that "the great interest shown by industry points to early development of a process—either by TVA or the agricultural chemical industry."

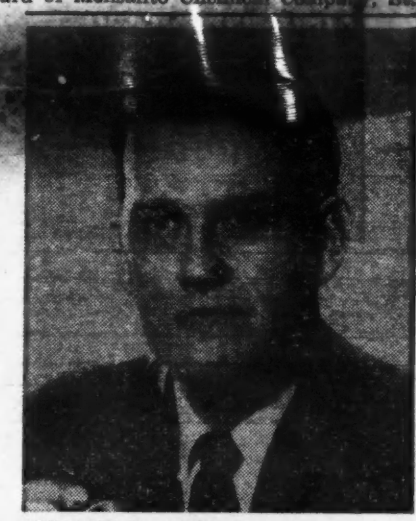
In tests made to date, TVA says, wet-process acid was concentrated "well above" the concentration of commercial acid and deposited little or no impurities.

This was considered an important discovery in light of the fact that the basic wet-process acid "contains impurities that clog pumps, lines and storage tanks."

Chemicals, Plastics to Climb 10 or 11 Percent This Year? Monsanto Chairman Says So

Synthetic fibers will soar 17 percent, with industrial chemicals, plastics, some organic chemicals and synthetic rubber not far behind with 10 to 11 percent jumps. Fertilizer will play rear guard with a 2 percent hike. This economic prediction is drawn to fit the remaining months of 1959. Prognosticating is Edgar M. Queeny, chairman of the board of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

In a speech before the National Industrial Conference Board meeting in Los Angeles last week, Mr. Queeny was careful to point out that his figures [illegible] units, not dollars.



ADVANCED BY MERCK: Hugh Titus, appointed sales manager in the distributive products department of the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Increases Foreseen

"However, since prices will remain static, 1959 dollar-wise should witness increases industry-wide of somewhere between 6 and 10 percent after the weak spots have applied their downward pressure against the strong upward trend," he observed.

Mr. Queeny based his predictions for the year on first quarter data available to him. Narrowing his vision down somewhat, to the second half of the year, the executive came to the following conclusions.

- Prices will be reasonably stable.
- The cost-price squeeze will continue, though due to better volume and new technologies industry earnings should increase.
- Capital expenditures will be off somewhat—as compared to 1958. (An estimate cited by Mr. Queeny from an industry source puts this reduction at something like 8 percent.)
- There will be no large expansion of the wage rolls this year.

In relation to this last, Mr. Queeny notes that employment in chemicals was off marginally last year. Elaborating on the 1958 scene, he added that the average hourly earnings of Monsanto employees were better than 25 percent above the average of those in all industry.

"I believe Monsanto to be representative of the industry," he contended.

Probing further into last year, Mr. Queeny came up with some financial

—*Continued on page 48*

Soybean a Revolutionary Among Us, Central Soya Man Tells Chemurgists

The lowly soybean—raw material for soybean oil, meal, flour, fatty acids and protein—is becoming bigger in the firmament of the national economy all the time. And chemical men as well as the rest of the US industrialists will do well to take a long look at the revolutionary tenor the bean is bringing to the national scene. This is the story according to W. E. Huge, vice-president of Central Soya Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PERSONNEL MAN: John A. Fuelling, advanced to general personnel director of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. He will succeed Carl F. Coffelt, who will retire in July.

Speaking at the twenty-fourth annual Chemurgic Conference meeting in Chicago last week, Mr. Huge described the soybean as "the keystone" in a phase of the agricultural revolution.

'Set a Revolutionary Pace'

In output alone, Mr. Huge said, the soybean has set a revolutionary pace, adding that "although soybean meal production did not exceed 115,000 tons prior to 1934, present production is at a pace of over 9 million tons per year."

But this is only one side of the picture. Mr. Huge also called attention to the importance of soybean meal as a high protein source for today's "high speed, food production machine," and compared agriculture's processing plants with industry's steel mills, which "have performed parallel functions in transforming a com-

—*Continued on page 53*

Lead, Zinc Parleys Set

Lead Industries Association will hold its thirty-first annual meeting April 22 and 23 at the Drake hotel, Chicago. The American Zinc Institute's forty-first annual meeting will take place April 23 and 24 at the same hotel. Thursday, April 23, will be given over to a joint session of the two associations.

Chemical Route Is Made Easier Going Into Denmark

Denmark has made it still easier for American chemical exporters to sell in the Danish market.

It was announced last week by the Department of State that Denmark has again acted to remove licensing controls on a substantial number of dollar imports.

This is the second move by the Danish government this year to relax dollar controls and eliminates all discrimination against dollar goods in the liberalized sector of Danish trade.

Copper, Ally of Chemicals, Coming Along Pretty Well

That strong ally of the chemical industry—copper—is coming along pretty well. And the outlook for the ensuing months seems to point toward continuing gains. At least this is the way the Business and Defense Services Administration sees the metal industry in its current outlook report.

According to BDSA, improved demand, resulting from an accelerated construction program, increased automotive production, a slight improvement in capital expenditures, and indicated replenishment of inventories in the metalworking industries have combined to brighten the picture for the copper industry.

The replenishment of consumer inventories, BDSA says, is attributed not only to the increase in business, but also to up-

—*Continued on page 66*

AIC Sets May 7-8 Atlantic City Meeting

Research and the national economy will be the key topics for members of the American Institute of Chemists, set to hold their thirty-second annual meeting May 7 and 8 at the Traymore hotel in Atlantic City, N. J.

Slated to jump off with a keynote talk by Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey on the importance of that state to the economy, the two-day meeting will spend most of its time on three symposia.

The first, "National Progress Through Chemistry," will be presided over by Dr. W. E. Kuhn, general manager of the research and technical department of Texas Company.

Members of the panel and their topics are:

James M. Gavin, vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., "Research in Gov-

—*Continued on page 43*

P&G Asks Tolerance

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed a petition with the Food & Drug Administration under the food additives law for a tolerance of 80,000 parts per million (8 percent) of glyceryl lactostearate when used as an emulsifier in shortening. The tolerance proposed is on the basis of the combined weight of the food additive and the shortening.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 22-23.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-17.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

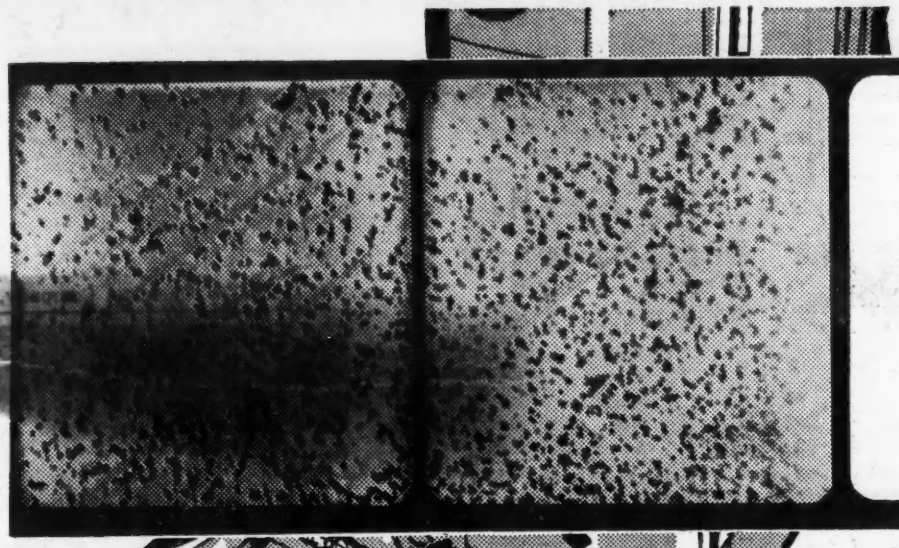
Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

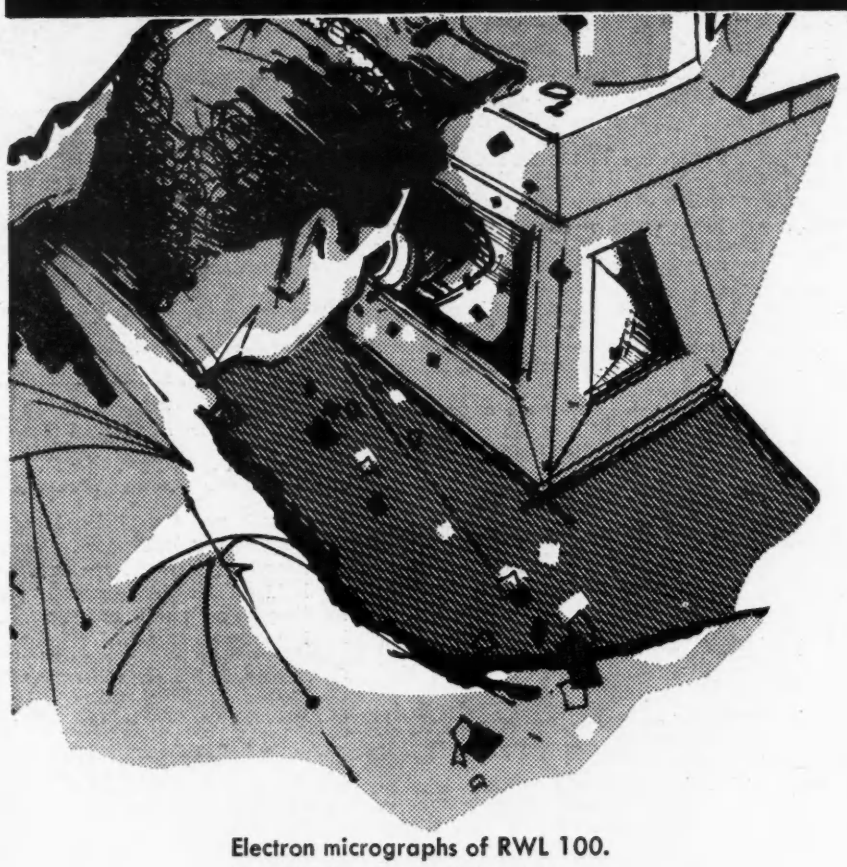
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 14; annual outing, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., May 11, 13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.



ULTRA-SMALL PARTICLE SIZE, HIGH STABILITY LATICES FOR POLYMER FLOOR-POLISH FORMULATIONS



Electron micrographs of RWL 100.
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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand selling prices prevailing, according to information and belief, April 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.20 - 1.26
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic Acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Abbreviations

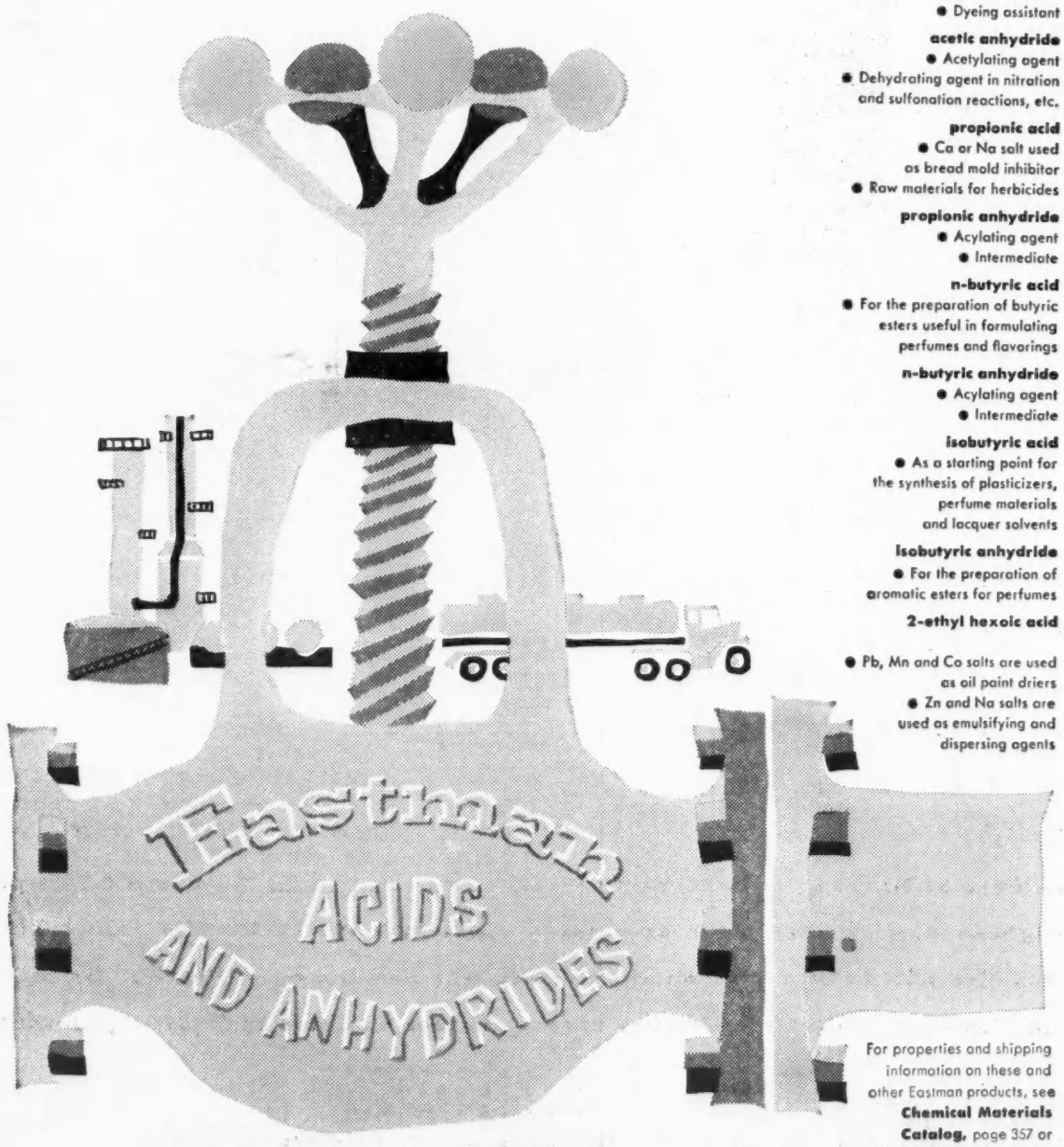
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.g.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.20
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .22 - .24
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works [illegible]
[illegible]
Alum, [illegible]
Aluminum, [illegible] lb. .05 - —
[illegible] works lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.73
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran. bbls. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
[illegible] (see Ammonium [illegible]).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium [illegible]).
Ammonium fluosilicate, tech., [illegible] lb.
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms lb. 4.20 - 4.58
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. (b. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price, ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentahydrate, powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald, 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —



Eastman Acids and Anhydrides

acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw materials for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog,** page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide,** page 85.

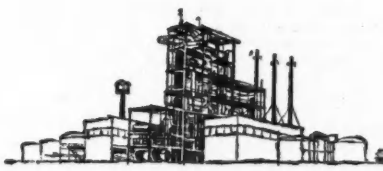
Whether you buy by the drum or tank car, you can depend on the uniformly high quality of Eastman acids and anhydrides to simplify the control of your processing operations. For more information, samples and specifications, write to our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; **Framingham, Massachusetts;** Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Production location and facilities"



Here is how the Armour Chemical Division measures up to this important buying standard: Manufacturing facilities centrally located in Midwest—15 miles southwest of Chicago at McCook, Illinois • vast network of highway, rail, and water transportation available to Armour • direct line rail shipments to most every part of the country ▲ Multi-million dollar McCook plant constructed in 1949 (tripled in size by 1959) • plant built specifically for fatty chemical production • complete instrumentation for precise control of production facilities enables Armour to produce large quantities of any fatty acid with absolute minimum in product variance • exclusive fractional distillation and solvent crystallization equipment permits continuous production of highest purity fatty acids.

Armour's production facilities at McCook, Illinois, and the men who man them, have one major purpose—to supply you with the highest quality fatty acids obtainable. AND TO DO IT IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME FROM ORDER TO DELIVERY. Be sure to check our product specification listing in Chemical Week Buyers' Guide or Chemical Materials Catalog, then write for samples and price quotations.

Fatty Acid Department

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois

Asphalt—Bloodroot

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .85 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfide, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns. lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25¼
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25⅛
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

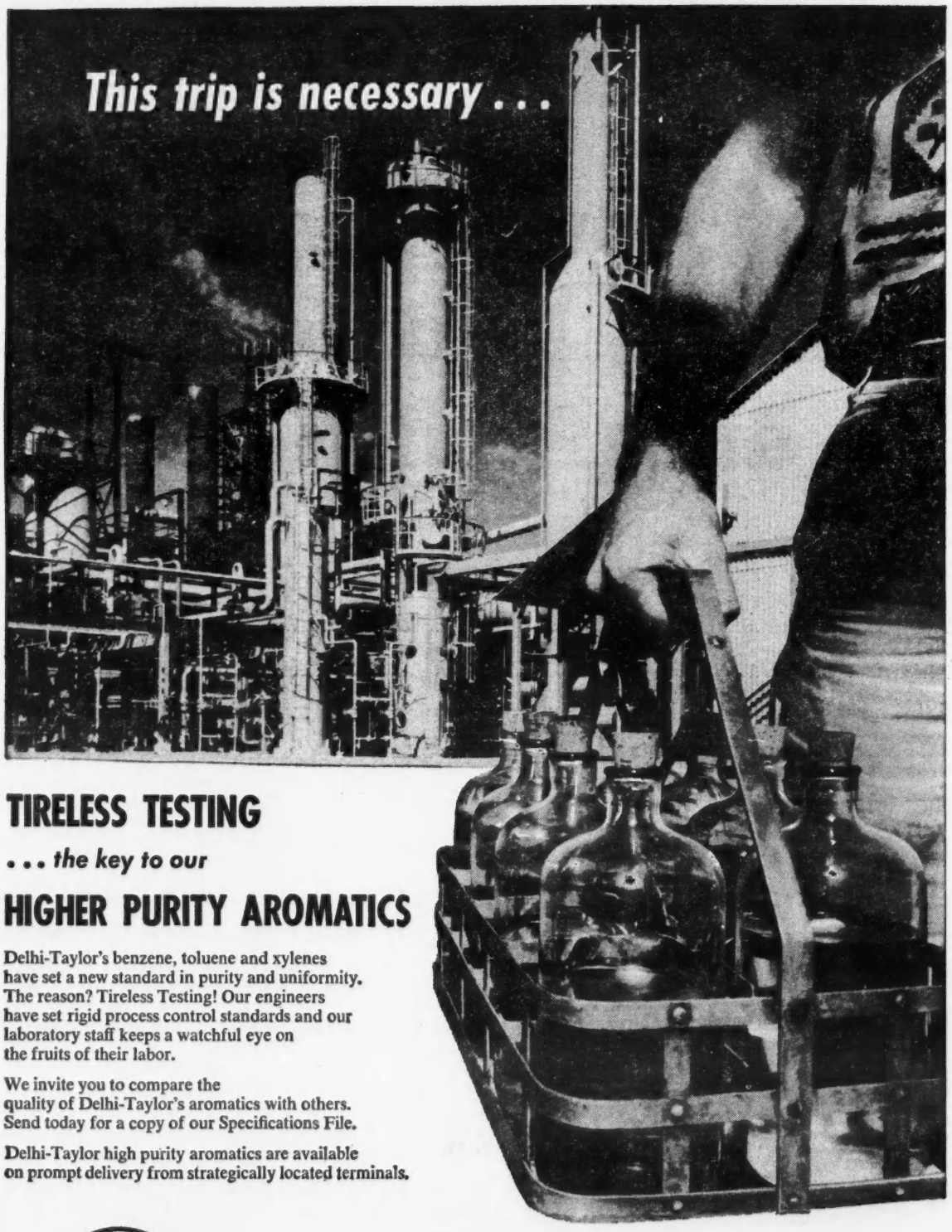
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50



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DELHI TAYLOR

CHEMICAL DIVISION

DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION

415 MADISON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton.185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .56¾ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

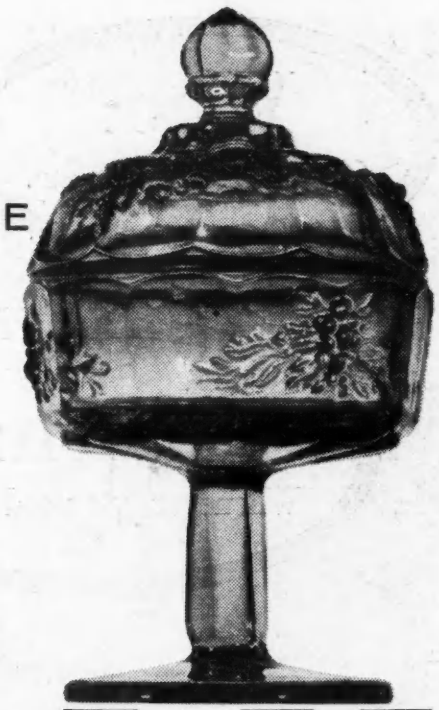
Blue Dyes—Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone Red

Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.74 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.88 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.17 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.79 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.79 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY
PROMPT TECHNICAL SERVICE
RAPID SHIPMENT



These are the characteristics which have won Stauffer Chemical Company a gratifying reputation...a reputation we enjoy and intend to maintain.

BORAX

Numerous grades of "West End" Borax are available for immediate shipment. Others are promptly and precisely processed to meet special chemical and grain-size requirements. Technical grades of "West End" Borax meet U.S.P. specifications and are high in available B_2O_3. We are one of the world's largest producers, drawing from the inexhaustible resources of Searles Lake. A heavy production schedule and huge storage capacity permit us to make prompt shipment from Westend, Calif., and stock points to all parts of the country.

Write for detailed information.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY DIVISION, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Borax in all forms, Boric Acid, Salt Cake and Soda Ash

Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Calamint oil, native, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .24 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -30.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .84 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½- —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .36 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .12½- .12¾
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.

Who:
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

What:
PFIZER ORGANIC ACIDS

When:
Whenever you need them

Where:
Wherever you want them

Why: Because Pfizer Organic Acids mean Versatility and Dependability. They include highly effective sequestering agents, reactive intermediates, non-corrosive cleaning agents, non-toxic acidifiers, etc. These versatile acids are stocked in a network of warehouses across the country assuring you of dependable deliveries—fast.

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Pfizer Organic Acids are available in many convenient forms:

Itaconic Acid
—a versatile chemical building block with many applications for copolymer products—now commercially available in larger quantities and at a lower price than ever before.

Citric Acid
—this excellent sequesterant is available from Pfizer in economical anhydrous form. Various salts of the acid are also available.

Tartaric Acid
—this high-quality sequesterant, noted for its low toxicity, is shipped by Pfizer in powdered and fine granular forms.

Fumaric Acid
—a prime raw material in the manufacture of alkyd resins and rosin adducts—available in fine granular and powdered forms.

Gluconic Acid
—an outstanding sequesterant in caustic solutions, available from Pfizer in a 50% aqueous solution. Various salts of the acid are also available.

Oxalic Acid
—important for its ability to solubilize iron oxide—oxalic salts are widely used in blueprinting and in gold coloring of anodized aluminum—sold by Pfizer in granular and fine granular forms.

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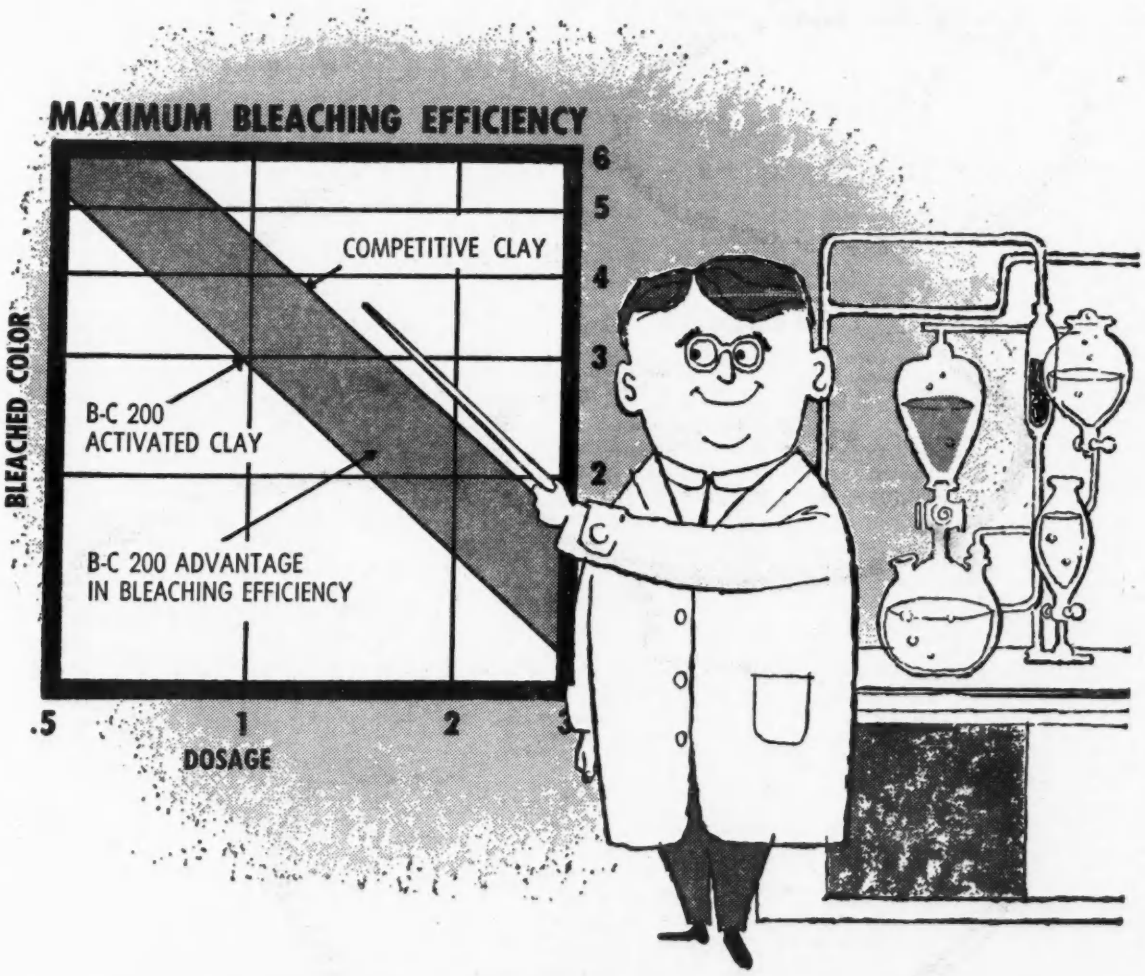
CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., Chemical Sales Division, 630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, New York
Branch Offices: Clifton, N.J.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd.	gram.	.24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd	million units.	.174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns	kilo.	87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns.	gram.	.29 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.17¾ - .18¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls	lb.	.26½ - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.25½ - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.25 - —
Korintje "A," bls	lb.	.26½ - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.25½ - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.25 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).		
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l.	lb.	.2700 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850 - —
tanks	lb.	.2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2660 - —
tanks	lb.	.2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2750 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2950 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2150 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2250 - —
tanks	lb.	.1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2225 - —
tanks	lb.	.1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750 - —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2450 - —
tanks	lb.	.2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.15¼ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms.	lb.	.37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25 - —
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).		
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).		
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms.	lb.	2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.32 - —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19½ - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E.	lb.	.35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E	lb.	.585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).		
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).		
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41¼ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).		
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls.	lb.	2.25 - —
Roman, cs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots.	lb.	350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).		
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).		
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant.	ton.	78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns	lb.	4.35 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).		
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots.	lb.	1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb.	1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼ - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
cyls, l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½ - —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb	2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 120 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.14 - —



HIGH BLEACHING POWER

means the following to Edible Vegetable Oil Refiners;

- **Low Oil Loss** • **Low Clay Cost**
- **Low Freight Cost** • **Low Handling Cost**
- **Low Cake Disposal** • **Low Storage Capacity**
- **Increased Press Capacity**

Bennett-Clark offers Natural Clay and Activated Clay in split carloads for Added Convenience and Increased Savings.

Bennett-Clark Co. Inc.

BOX 951 • NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, tight medium blue content 14-15½, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16[illegible] bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - 43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - 46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt alld lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. 44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. 51 52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb 1.90 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .75 - —
Ceylon No. "0000" bgs. lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 35.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.25 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. 29 - 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.50 3.30
Civet, artif, bots. lb 13.75 15.00
Nat, bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Imp, airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl part net-ton 42.00 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl part net-ton 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd, air floated, 92% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works ton 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 93%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse net-ton 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock net-ton 59.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, e.s. coast, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 —
New York gal. .19 —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, cms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96-99% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif high vis (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solne., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155 F, Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Lic., 6% Co. dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .23 - —
deuble dist. (stripped), dms lb. .28½- .29½
tanks lb. .26 - .27
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 16.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb 20 - 22
Blue, bls. lb 20 - 22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .28 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dm., works lb. .4020- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .659 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
opper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .23½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .48½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 98%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.80 -15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.15 -32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 — —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 280.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 255.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1710- .1750
tanks lb. .1510- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP kilo or more gram 1.90 2.00
oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 64.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11 - .11¼
tanks, Valley lb. .11 - —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16½- —
tanks lb. .14½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09¼
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton. 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80¼
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81¼
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —

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Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30¼- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbiturie acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram lb. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —

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N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65 - 17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65 - 17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60 - 22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30 - 35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.90 - 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30 - 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60 - 22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15 - 11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30 - 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60 - 20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80 - 4.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, D&C, No 17	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60 - 24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00 - 15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.90 - 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15 - 24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50 - 10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05 - 13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05 - 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50 - 10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T	lb.	.73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79 - —
15575 Orange RR	lb.	.94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG	lb.	3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y	lb.	1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60 - —
22310 Red FC	lb.	1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW	lb.	1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc.	lb.	3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No.

27720 Gray L	lb.	2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02 - —
35660 Brown B	lb.	2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX	lb.	2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG	lb.	1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61 - —
45170 Red BX	lb.	4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.53 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.53 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No

63010 Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd. No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T	lb.	2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V	lb.	5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base	lb.	1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603	lb.	.80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.

Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V	lb.	1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30 - .33
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45 - —
Select, bundles	lb.	.75 - —

▲ Shell Chemical technician demonstrates new high solids spray gun. Shell introduced the Gusco Process Equipment at the 1958 Paint Show, with continuous demonstrations.

New portable Gusco Process Equipment made by A. Gusmer Inc., Woodbridge, New Jersey, supplies Epon resins and curing agent in proper proportion from portable heating and pumping machine. Coating resists acids and alkalies, aliphatic, and aromatic hydrocarbon solvents. ▶

Now...sprayable, solventless Epon® Resin coatings...

cut application time, eliminate solvent losses and fire hazards!

APPLY a one-coat protective coating *up to 30 mils thick* on a vertical surface without sagging?

Impossible . . . until Shell Chemical's Epon resins and A. Gusmer Inc.'s new heated spray gun were teamed up. This revolutionary new technique is capable of applying two-component resin systems on metal, concrete or wood surfaces at rates up to *500 square feet per hour!*

Here's how it works:

Heated, solvent-free Epon resin-based paint and curing agent are fed to the spray gun through a positive metering system in correct proportions. They meet in the gun's mixing chamber and are forced through the orifice under 300 to 1500 p.s.i. pressure. It's the pressure of the liquids, not compressed air, that creates the spray. Result: overspray, misting, toxicity, and fire hazards are virtually eliminated.

Sprayable, solventless Epon resin-based coatings cure at normal room temperature and can be handled 4 hours after application . . . can often be placed in service after overnight cure . . . form a protective armor that resists corrosion, abrasion, chemical attack, heat, and humidity.

Your Shell Chemical representative is ready to tell you the complete story of this important new coatings development. Call him now! Write for information on sources of mixing and metering equipment and 100% solids coatings.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
PLASTICS AND RESINS DIVISION
CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

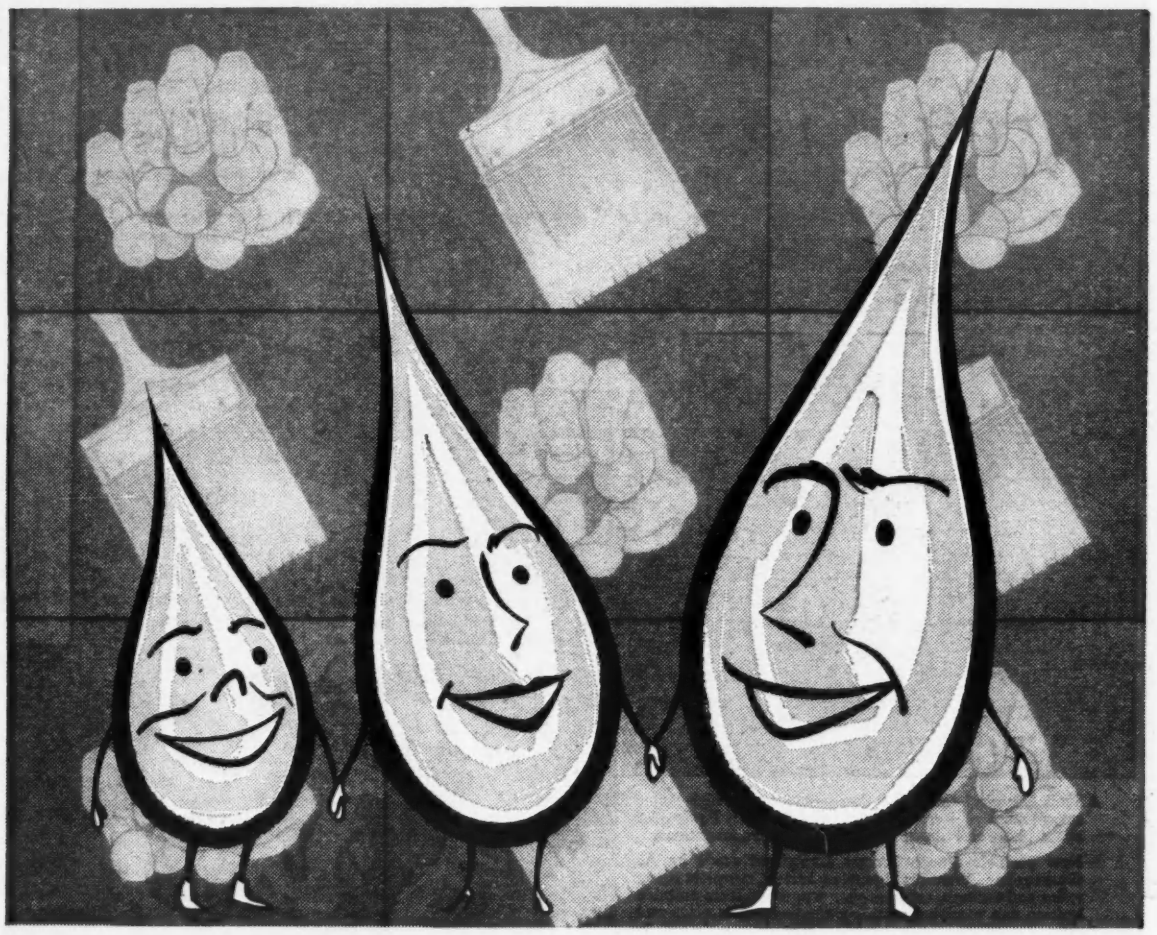
SHELL

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.86.00 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 95-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .50 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .38
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.05
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton. lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .66 - .69



Go to any oil length with Glycerine

Glycerine makes short, medium or long oil alkyd resins. Its versatility for a complete line of finishes is unequalled. It permits polyol inventories to be reduced to a single multipurpose material—Glycerine.

As a liquid, Glycerine simplifies handling during alkyd resin manufacture. It can be piped into kettles. There are no bags to lift, no fines. And if needed, it's easy and safe to add more Glycerine during cooking.

Glycerine is stable in price, dependable in supply. It offers a unique range of advantages for alkyd resins. We'd like to send you our 20-page booklet: "Glycerine Terms, Tests and Technical Data." Write the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH... Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.32½-	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96 -	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35 -	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00 -	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.05 -	5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1350-	.1400
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1580-	.1630
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1200-	.1250
tanks	lb.	.1050-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16 -	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18 -	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	158.00	-160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	154.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more	gram.	.44 -	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	44.00 -	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0645-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0380-	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405-	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0350-	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00 -	—
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50 -	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13 -	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29 -	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184 -	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.73 -	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02 -	2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75 -	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70 -	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75 -	6.03
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50 -	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.54 -	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.65 -	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.71 -	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.74 -	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.83 -	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27 -	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 -	3.00
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45 -	2.85
soap grade, dms	lb.	1.10 -	1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	18.50 -	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	19.50	-21.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb	2.00 -	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00 -	5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts.	lb.	8.75	-10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs	lb.	.18 -	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.13 -	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.19 -	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40 -	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42 -	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44 -	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.85 -	—
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	gram.	.15 -	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½-	—
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26¾-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 -	.09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.21½
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse.	lb.	.21 -	.24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.,	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls	lb	45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb	75	1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	44
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more	lb.	.39	44
Indust., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
Tech. grade, bgs	lb	.30	.33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

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- LACTOSE EDIBLE
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Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York, ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls. c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —

Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 8.85 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80

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COASTAL LEMON OIL USP

Pure California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction . . . perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., 417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, N. J.
R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut
Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .48 - .58
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .73 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .15¼-
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 3.95
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works .... lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. .... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls. lb. .43 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .39 - —
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85% cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 25,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works .. lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works .... lb. .24 - .30
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .1010- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. ..... lb. .36½- .39
tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. .... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1030- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37%% Pb. dms., dlvd. .. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1345- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1445- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works. lb. .48 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb. dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb. dms ..... lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms l.c.l., same basis lb .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lignaloe Wood Oil—Menhaden Oil

Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).		
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.		
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian cns	lb.	7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms., Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.70 - 4.35
	lb.	3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms.	lb.	4.10 - 4.55
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25 - —
Without leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	76.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	72.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1730- .1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1280- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.1430- —
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.		
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.1900- —
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2230- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - -
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.	lb.	.95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	2.25 - —
No. 2 whole, bls	lb.	1.90 - —
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.80 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.		
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs.	lb.	.36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms	lb.	.45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.		
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).		
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.		
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works	lb.	5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.		
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works	ton.	148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis	ton.	152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.		
Manganese gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn, dms	lb.	.33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E.	ton.	97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .39
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .28
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
DK, dust bgs.	lb.	.14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.20 .24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works	lb.	.62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65 - —
Marine pitch, dms.	lb.	.04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).		
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).		
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.07½- —

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For all industrial uses

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Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask. net flask. 227.00 - 232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .73
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .82 - .85
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnapnthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .06½ —
bgs. t.c.l ex whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11

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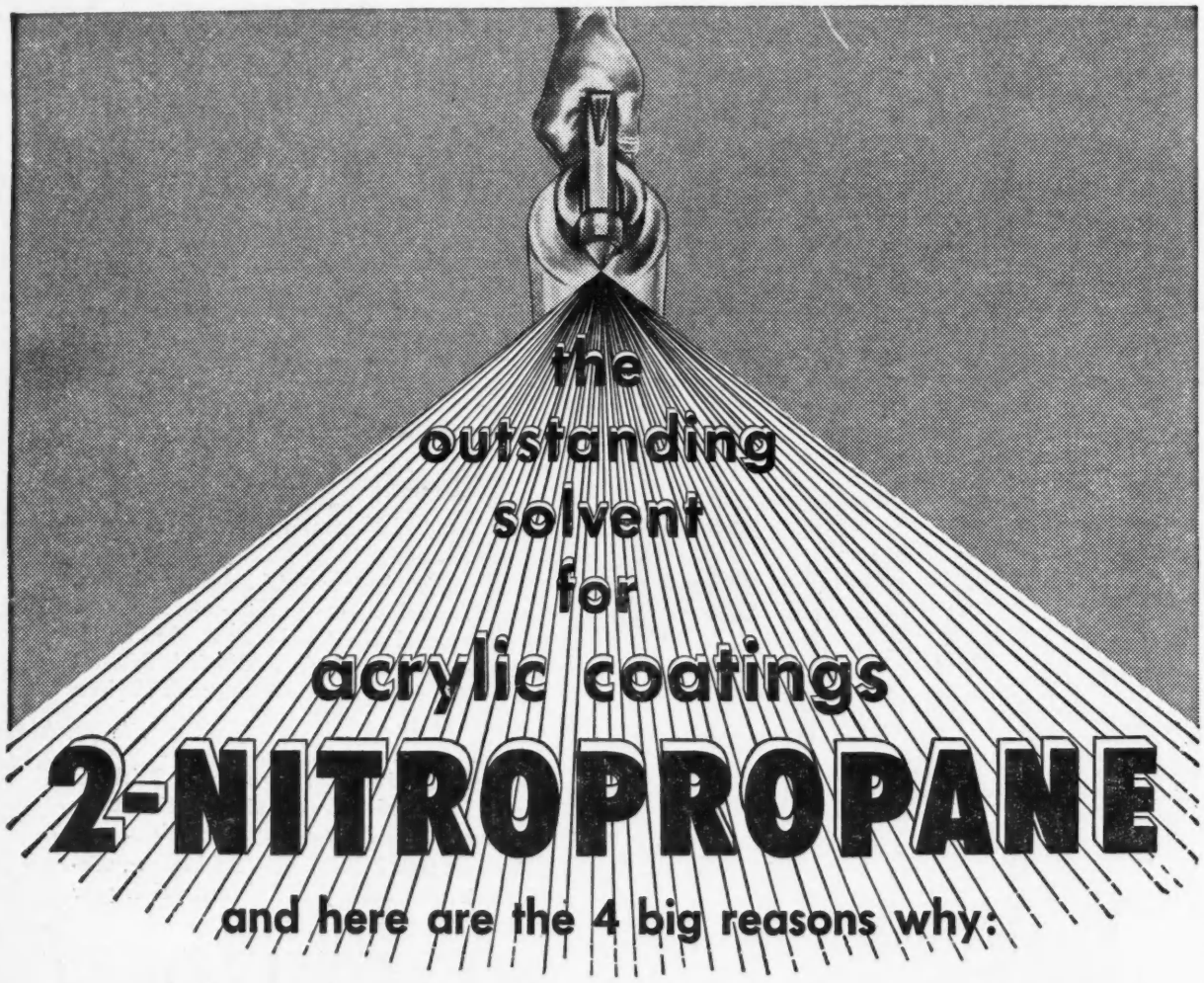
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1560- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 - —
Newark ..... gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. ..... gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex .. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, Cleveland ..... gal. .23¼- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12 - .12¼
tanks, New York ..... gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works ..... kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.46 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .06¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. ... lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns .... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns .... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .06¾- .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. ..... lb. .29½- .32
tanks ..... lb. .28½- —
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .55 - —

N

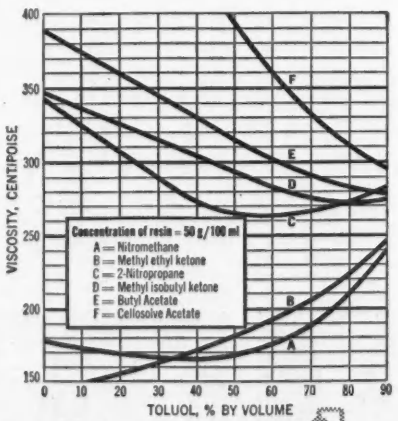
Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles .... gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .15½- —
Newark ..... gal. .20½- —
New York ..... gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis ... lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots ... lb. .04¾- .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Naphthalene, refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. .... lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. ..... lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.85



- 2-NP has an ideal evaporation rate for spray application. It gives solutions that show less webbing and better break-up.
- With aromatics, 2-NP gives lower solution viscosities than most commonly used solvents.
- Films deposited by 2-NP show excellent solvent release.
- Use of 2-NP reduces cutting time.

Chart to the right shows the excellent solvency characteristics of 2-NP-Toluol blends for the resin B-82. Get the full story on why 2-NP is so outstanding in acrylic resin formulations.

Write for Technical Bulletin No. 8.



VISCOSITY OF SOLUTIONS OF ACRYLOID B-82

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Kansas City • Los Angeles • New Orleans
Newark • New York • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .73½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78½- .85½
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works. lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.47 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.55 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .39 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech.).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

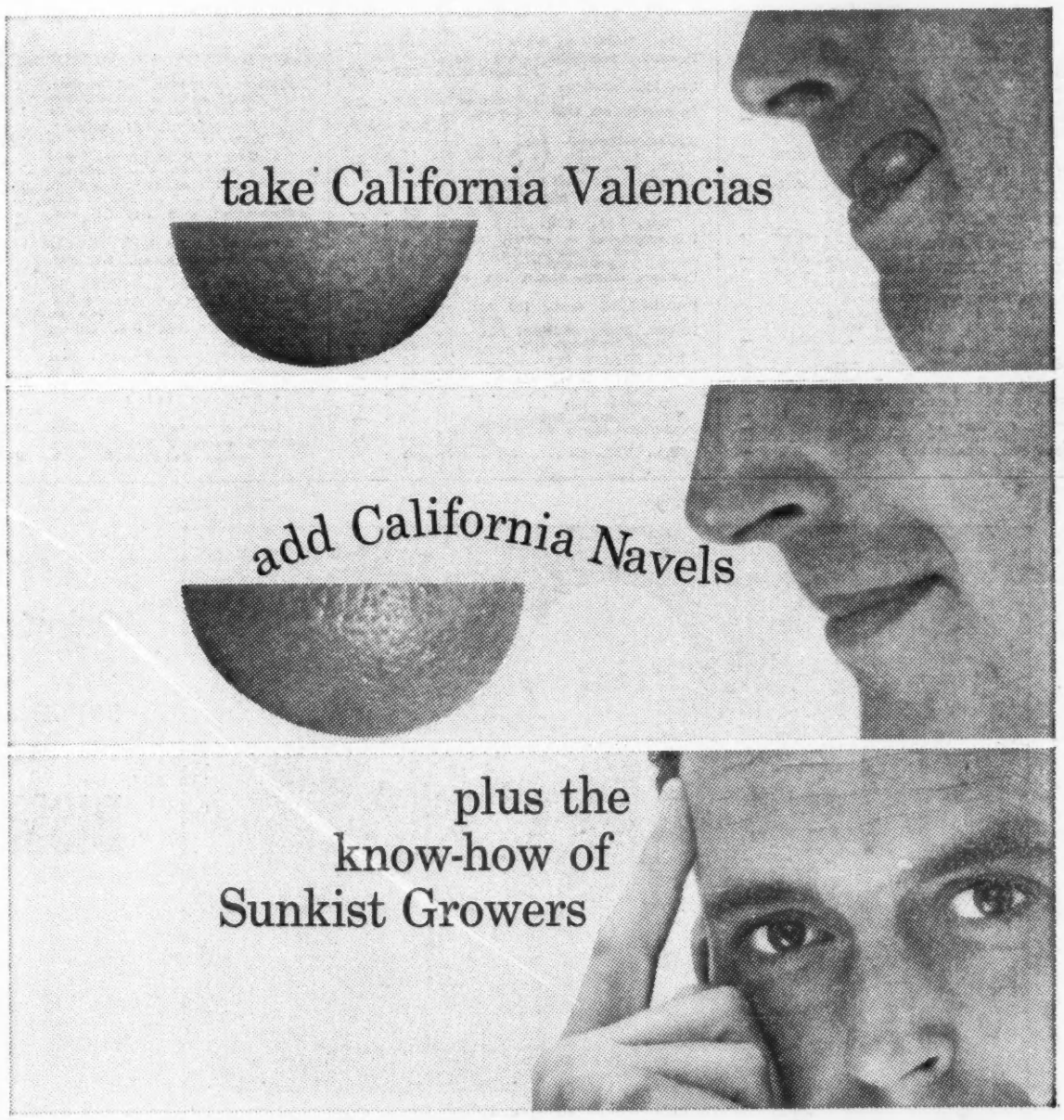
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .21½- .22
tanks lb. .20 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13¼ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.55
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .83 - .85
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾



It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you—Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil—in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of finished goods, you cannot afford to pay less.

Exchange
Orange Oil U.S.P.
California Cold-pressed
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIF.
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—Phosphate, Defluorinated

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

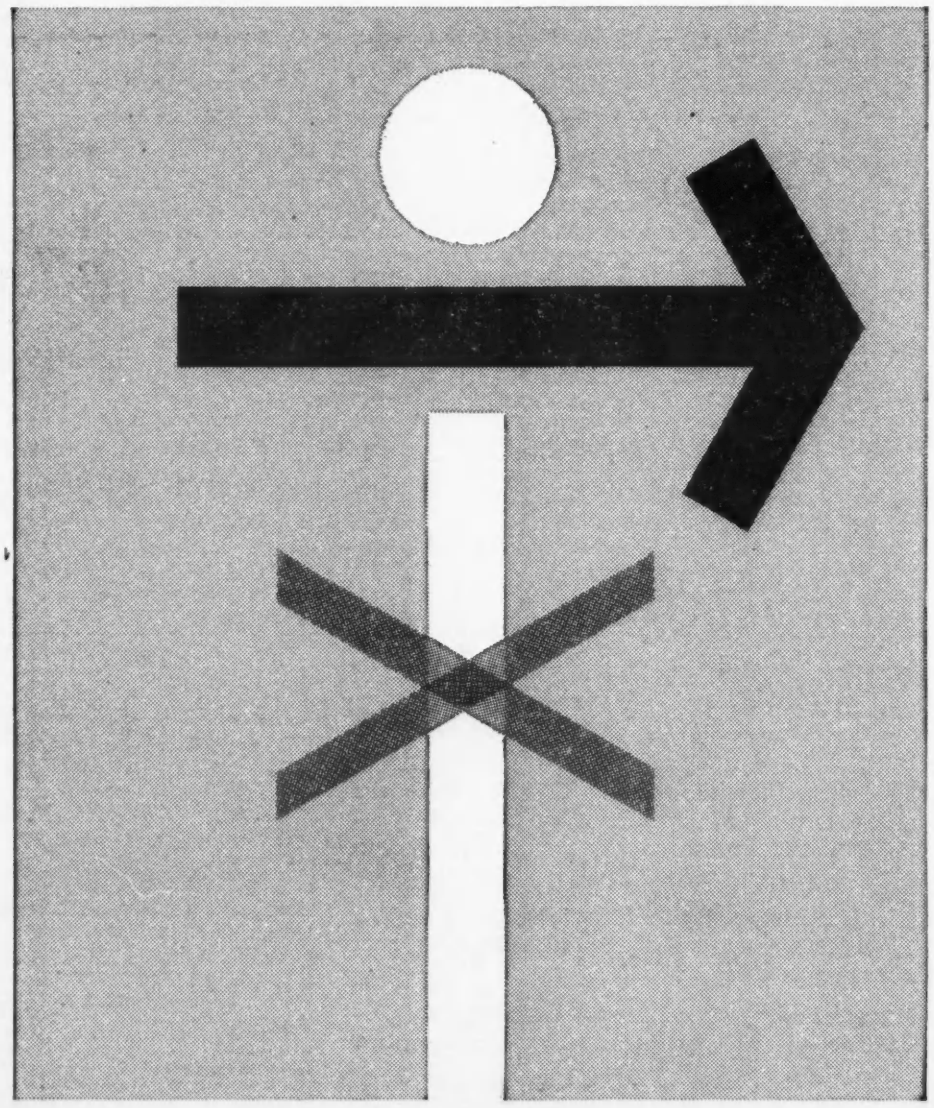
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .1510- .1610
tanks ..... lb. .1285- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd ..... lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.63.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .12⅝- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .18⅛- .18⅝
tanks ..... lb. .16⅛- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.... lb. .25 - —
black, Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24¾- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .29 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld.. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. . lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06⅜- —
USP, soft yellow dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.23 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenol, 82-84%, (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots.lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works ..lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works..... lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works .... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).



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our manufacture of

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Production of fine chemicals is our *primary* purpose. Our bismuth products, for example, are *primary* products of a process designed to make bismuth compounds and nothing else. We start with pure metal to minimize impurities and carefully control bulk and particle size through continual precipitation and milling. You get the best of what you specify when you specify Mallinckrodt.

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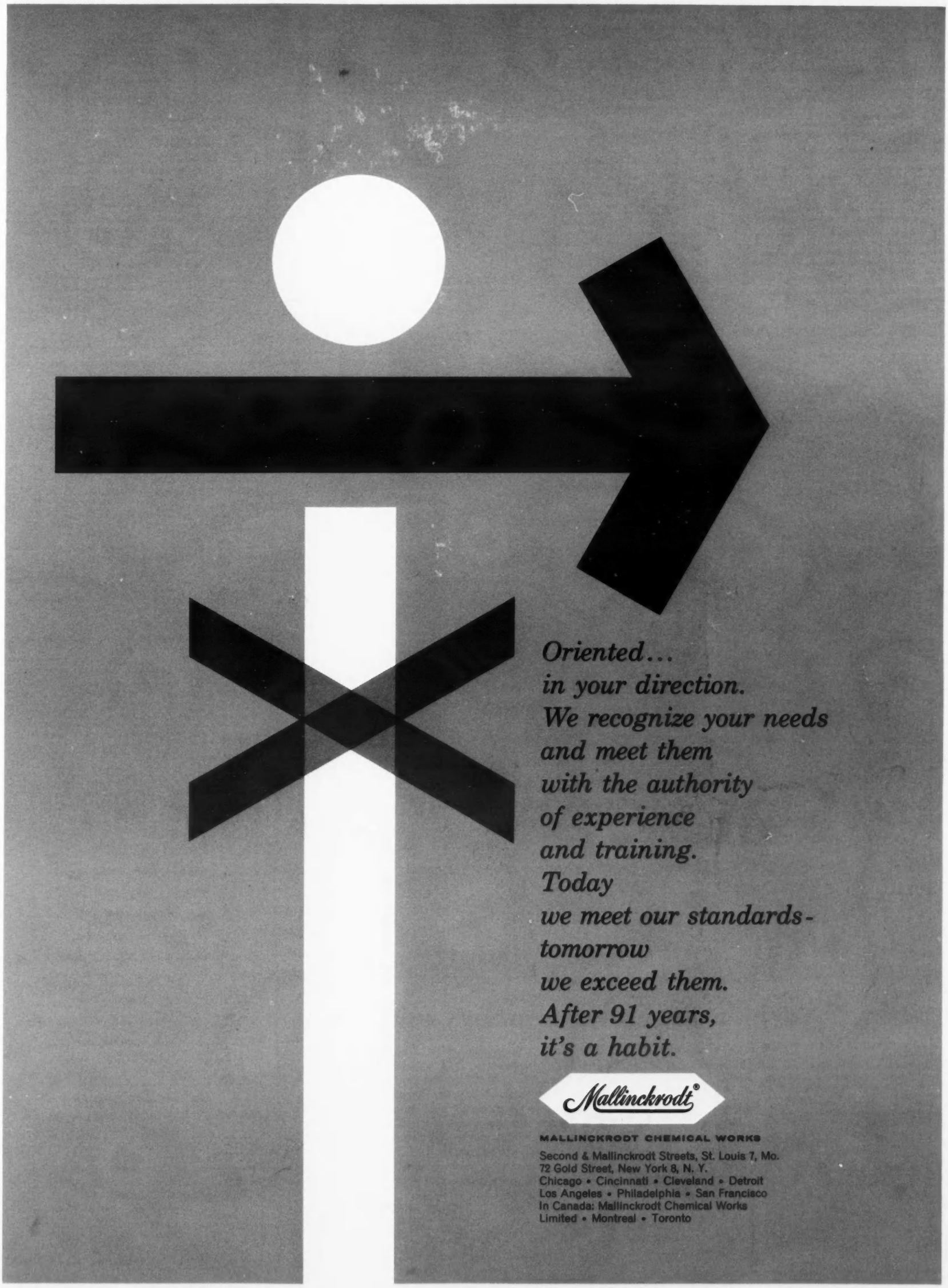
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Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.03 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York, lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South, lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 75.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .18¾- .19
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ½c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41¼
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Need More Product Information...?

Here you see Enjay's latest book, *Higher Oxo Alcohols*, the Specification Binder of Enjay's complete line of petrochemicals and two timely Enjay Technical Bulletins giving the latest performance data on various products. These and other Enjay publications are available immediately upon request.

Enjay's Customer Service Laboratory is constantly at work improving existing products... perfecting new uses for them. Product information developed through this research program is published by the Laboratory as a service to Enjay's customers. In these valuable publications you'll find detailed information on specifications and production techniques—information that will help you produce better products... more efficiently... more economically.

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ENJAY
PETROCHEMICALS

Potassium Fluoborate—Reserpine

Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms lb 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .34½ - .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 25.60 - 27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton 25.90 - 27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. .. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. 26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½ - .69½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½ - —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. ... gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. .. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ... lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ... kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ... ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works. lb. 48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 - 45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works .. lb. 10.60 - 10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo. 190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. ... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs ... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns .. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns ... oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns ... oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP cns ... oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis .. lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. ... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks ... lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots ... gram. 1.25 - —

"The Fall of Icarus", by the 18th century illustrator Puart, is an imaginative conception, based on Greek mythology, of space propulsion by muscle power. This interpretation of it by wood engraving is one in a series of similar works undertaken especially for Hercules by Brussel-Smith, noted graphic artist.

IMAGINATION IN SPACE

Since Creation, man has looked out on space. At first, unknowing and incurious; then with the beginnings of understanding; now free and able to explore. Yet to move in space calls for wholly new concepts of energy.

This, then, is the working philosophy of Hercules in chemical propulsion: To design and manufacture highly concentrated packages of energy as propellants and rocket motors; each compatible, controllable, predictable; and each perfected for its specific mission.

HERCULES' BACKGROUND: A half-century of creative imagination in the evolution of propellants, from shotgun powder to space propulsion; encompassing research, design, engineering, and staff organization for the production of the most advanced propellants.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

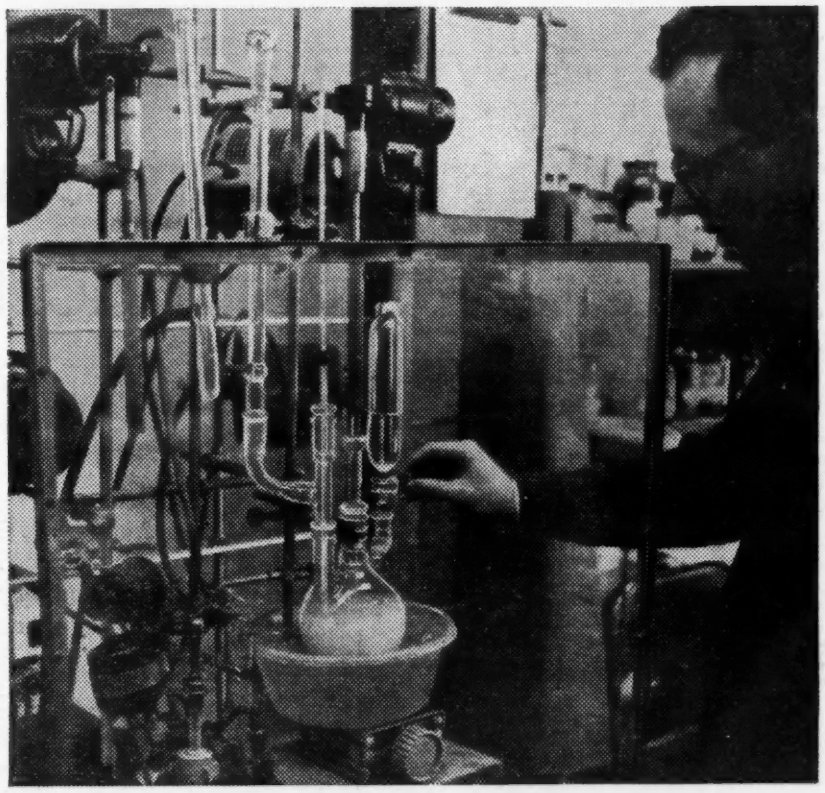
XP59-1

Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works . lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works . lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. . lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans . lb. 38.50 -44.00
Synthetic . lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. . lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd . kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E . lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., sulgarian bots oz. 7.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .97 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fro. cms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis . lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 . gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. . lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots . kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo . kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works . lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots . lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots . lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots . lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York . lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast . lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. . lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins . lb. 29.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. . lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. . lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. . lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. . lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. . lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. . lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald . lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. . lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld . lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd . lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more . lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. . lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. . 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis . ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. . lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald . lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. . lb. 13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. . lb. .45 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. . lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. . lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns. . lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works . lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works . lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots . lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. . lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings . lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. . lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. . lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. . lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. . lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. . lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. . lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. . lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. . lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. . lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs. lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. . lb. .13¾- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. . lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots . lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots. . lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots . lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots . lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots . lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots . lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots . lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works . gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . gal. .48 - —
tanks, works . gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works . lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works . lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works . lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works . ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works . lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots . oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots . oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots . oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots . oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots . oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. . lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. . lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. . lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. . lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sr' conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more . lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots . kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots . kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots . kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. . kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld . lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld . lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis . lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Conducting an experimental epoxidation reaction at SOLVAY Technical Service, Syracuse, N. Y.



Extra hands to help you in epoxidation or other reactions with SOLVAY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

As surely as if they were in your employ, skilled and experienced SOLVAY hands can work to help you in the fast-growing fields now applying SOLVAY® Hydrogen Peroxide to a multitude of organic and inorganic reactions. SOLVAY is a leader in hydrogen peroxide applications technical service.

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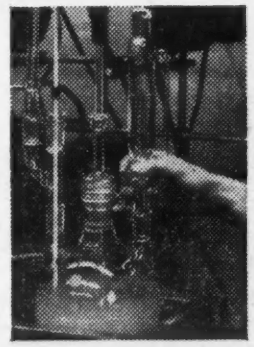

Adding reagents in an epoxidation reaction with hydrogen peroxide.

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Chloroform • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride
Soda Ash • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene
Vinyl Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium
Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Hydrogen Peroxide
Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

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Please send booklet(s):
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☐ "Recent Advances in Uses for Epoxidized Fatty Acid Derivatives." HP-19
☐ "Reduction of Cleavage in Epoxidation Reactions." HP-20
☐ See attached letter on my problem.
Name_____
Company_____
Position_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ 27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. .95 - 2.20
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works.ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Where we stand in the fight against CANCER ...and why your dollars are urgently needed now!

DECISIVE PROGRESS has been made in the fight against cancer in the last decade. Today one in every three persons who have cancer is saved. A few years ago it was only one in four.

Still more lives can be saved with what doctors know *now*, if all adults will have a health checkup every year. Many cancers are curable if discovered early and treated promptly.

The major hope for the future conquest of cancer lies in research. About twenty million Americans living today are marked for death from cancer unless research finds new means of curing the disease, or preventing its onset.

What new knowledge has been won to brighten cancer's darkness? High on the list is the discovery of chemicals which cause some cancers to shrink . . . and put victims of this disease back on their feet for a time. There are sound, scientific reasons to believe that more effective chemicals will come which may possibly *cure* one or more forms of cancer.

Equally remarkable are the advances in surgery for cancer . . . permitting wider removal of malignant growths with less risk to patients and far greater chances to control the disease.

The scoreboard of cancer progress also includes methods for treating some cancers with hormones, which prolong the active, useful lives of many patients . . . tests for early diagnosis of some common forms of cancer . . . development of X rays with power undreamed of 10 years ago . . . incredibly delicate techniques by which the living chemistry of a single body cell can be studied.

Immense new research projects are under way and might be expanded to answer such questions as:

Are the tiny organisms called viruses significant factors in the cause of cancer in man, as they are in some cancers in animals? Why do cancers grow rapidly in some patients, slowly in others? If some people are immune or more immune to cancer than others, how can that immunity be strengthened? What elements in our environment may be causing cancer?

Important findings must be moved from the laboratory table to the hospital bed. The step from test tube to patient is difficult, time-consuming and costly. As research goes forward, and new leads open up, more and more work will be done directly with patients with cancer. Thus, research costs will snowball as science continues to press towards its goal.

Your support of the American Cancer Society's Crusade has already brought significant gains in the control of cancer. More lie ahead . . . will you make them possible? Let your dollars work for you and for your children and for their children.

Send your check today to "Cancer," in care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Fight CANCER with a checkup and a check

Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0820- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0880- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.08
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .36 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.57.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1345- .1370
tanks lb. .1145- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1295- .1320
tanks lb. .1095- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks lb. .11½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs lb. 3.00 - Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .165 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45

Sonneborn goes further...

Sonneborn's standards

for measuring service

to its customers

are peculiarly its own

There's no rule of thumb at Sonneborn on service. Our degree of specialization in petroleum sulfonates is so great, there can't be. Particularly because the needs of each customer are usually different. One asks for a tank wagon of *Petronate* overnight; another calls for a special formulation by next week. Still another wants a technician out here "today."

Because we are one of the largest producers of petroleum sulfonates, you expect us to fulfill such requests, and we've been doing it for over 50 years. So we suggest you not only take advantage of our wide range of *Petronates* but also of our specialized know-how in satisfying a customer's needs to the last detail. If you use or contemplate the use of petroleum sulfonates, call us in. See why so many customers say — "Sonneborn goes further."

Specialists in
PETROLEUM SULFONATES (PETRONATES)
WHITE MINERAL OILS • PETROLATUMS

Sonneborn

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Succinic Acid—Thallium Metal

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white bgs., refy E. lb. .0905- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb 67¼ - 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, mycrocrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25

Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized., bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06⅛
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12⅛
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09½- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- .07½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¾- .08⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛- .07¼
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝- .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜- .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. 15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms. kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23⅛
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .73 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00

Thanks to the variety of tints of today's paints, she can enjoy toying leisurely with many before making her final selection (as annoying as it is to him).

Your choice in white pigments is involved in her decision

Yet, whichever paint she chooses, as surely as it is pigmented with titanium, it will be pigmented with TITANOX*. There are one or more types of TITANOX pigment—rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for paints, but for anything that needs white pigment . . . paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather, and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*TITANOX is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

6710-8

Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	-10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	- —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	- —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90	- —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	- —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	36.00	- —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.	kilo.	38.00	- —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	36.00	- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72	- —
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74	- —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	- —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	5.20	- —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb.	4.00	- —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	- —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	- —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	- —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	275.00	- —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.30	- —
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms	lb	2.00	2.25
USP, white, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 2.60
Tech., white, cns.	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Thymol, fib dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	- —
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (straits)	lb.	1.03	- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	180.00	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y	ton.	205.00	- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.14⅞-	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	- 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.78	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	- —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	67.00	- —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	122.00	- —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots	kilo.	109.00	- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00	- —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	90.00	- —
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50	-24.00
33% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	30.00	-31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.55	- —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	- —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	- —
Tolu balsam, cn	lb.	2.75	- 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	- .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	- —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l.	lb.	.90	- —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	- —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	- —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
Cast, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	- 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	- —
Light shades, kgs., works.	lb.	1.70	- —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10	- —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	.42	- —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.60	- 3.80
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.37	- —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.965	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42½-	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40	- —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.52½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.50	- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.12¾-	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	- .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb	.12	- —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.24	- —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb	.24	- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld.	lb	.25	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb	.23	- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.50	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½-	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼-	—
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.38	- —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.18½	- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.53	- —
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	49	- —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	23¼	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	20¾	- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb	.30	.305
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	- —
dms. t.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	- —
tanks, works frt equald 100% basis	lb	.26	- —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.50	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.41	- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.41½	- —
bbls., t.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.43½-	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90	- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.21	- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22	- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

COPPER

SULFUR

IRON

ZINC

MANGANESE

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control and strict uniform consistency.

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

SULFURIC ACID
All Grades and strengths from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
TC-HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated free flowing granular. Available in bags or bulk.

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary.

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% $MnSO_4$.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

For Further Information or Samples, Make Request On Your Firm's Letterhead.

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Tripropylene Glycol—Xylene

Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24¾- .25
tanks, New York lb. .23 - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 29 - —
dl-Valine, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.11.25 -12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.11.00 -11.50
whole, tins lb.11.50 -12.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.11.25 -14.50
Haitian, cns. lb.10.75 -13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Vinyl acetate monomer zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —

Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

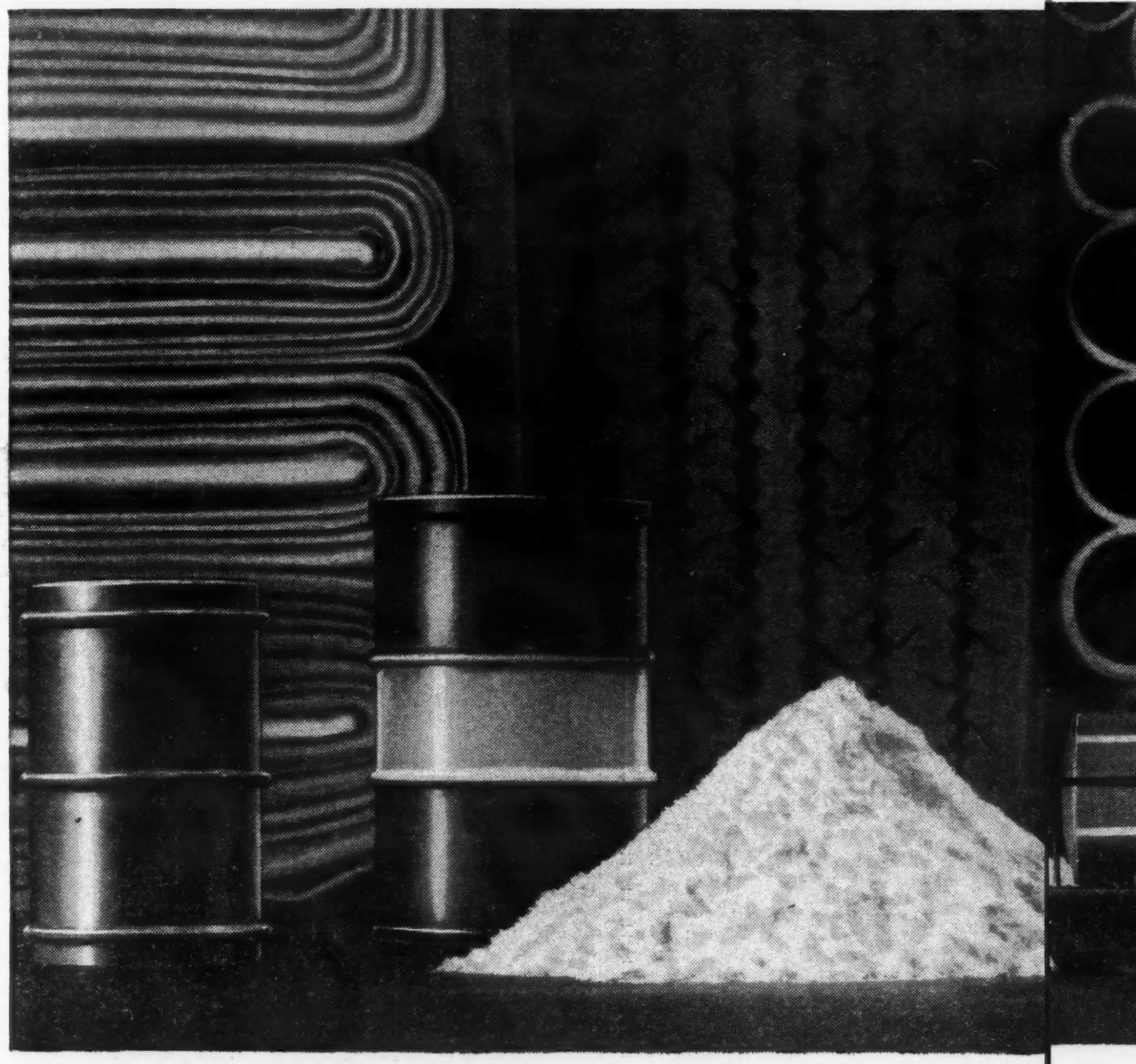
Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —



COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICALS HELP YOU

PROFIT IS COMPOUNDED at many points . . . research, processing, packaging, shipping, selling. That's the big reason you look so closely at the total "package" you get when you buy such essential materials as chemicals.

You require, naturally, basic raw materials of dependably high quality. You're concerned with assurance of on-schedule delivery, geared to your specific handling and use. You're looking for ideas and technical assistance that help open new markets and aid in developing new products. You want practical, cost-conscious counsel, not inapplicable theory. To sum it up, you need a chemical partner, not simply a supplier. One handy? Why, of course:

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania. Offices in fourteen principal cities. In Canada: Standard Chemical Limited.

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ..... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.l.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ... 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
Tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16½ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅝ - —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
red seal,, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅛ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .03½ - —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04⅛ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅜ - —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .59½ - —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works .... lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½ - —

Bids Wanted

Drugs, Chlorpromazine hydrochloride tablets, USP, 1,776 bots., Bid IFB 5119Q, April 14, Prednisone tablets, 2,400 bots., Calcium Lactate tablets, 189,072 bots., Bid IFB 62851-451-59B, April 13, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Ether, 1,600 cns., 1-lb. cns., stock no. 6810-299-8501, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Glycerin, USP, 3,162 cns., Bid IFB 62851-455-59B, April 13, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Iodine, 100 bots., ¼-lb. bots., stock no. 6810-262-8579, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Oxalic Acid, 2,400 lbs., 100-lb. dms., stock no. 6810-264-6635, Mil. Spec. MIL-P-156B, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Paint, enamel, semi-gloss, interior, 7,014 gals., tints, Fed. Spec. TT-E-508, dtd. 7 May, '46, amendments thereto, colors yellow No. 23695, Green No. 24525, Gray No. 26357, Off-white No. 27855. Bid IFB ENG-04-203-59-437B, April 7, US Army Engineer District, San Francisco, Corps. of Engineers, 160 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; enamel, non-flammable, 9,515 gals., Spec. GSSO Pur. Desc. 8010-103, Bid IFB-155-2536-59B, April 17, enamel, full gloss, 14,211 gals., Spec. Fed. TT-E-506C, Bid IFB 155-2539-59B, April 15, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Potassium Iodine, 475 1-lb. bots., stock no. 6810-264-6635, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

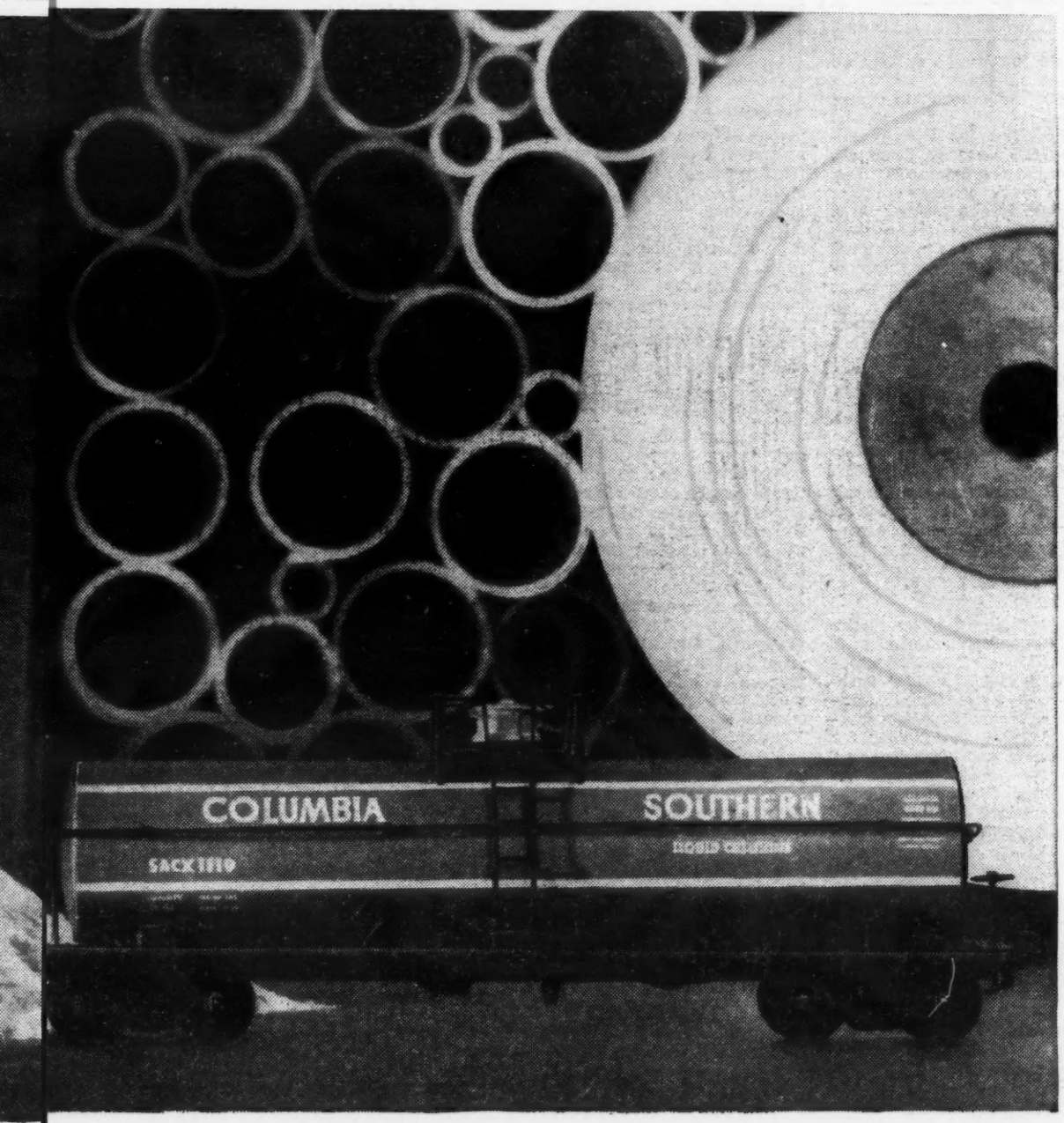
Potassium Permanganate, 224 1-lb. bots., stock no. 6810-222-9565, Fed. Spec. O-A-91, Amend. No. 3, Bid IFB 04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Salicylic Acid, 420 1-lb. bots., stock no. 6505-262-7160, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Silver Nitrate, 205 lbs., 5-lb. bots., stock no. 6810-264-6709, Fed. Spec. O-S-595A, Amend. No. 3, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Sodium Tungstate, 368 bots., ¼-lb. bots., stock no. 6810-145-1000, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Sodium Dichromate, 27,600 lbs., 100-lb. dms., stock no. 6810-231-2686, Fed. Spec. O-S-639, Amend. No. 1, Bid IFB CML-04-205-59-11, April 27, US Army Chemical Corps. District, San Francisco, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.



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The Unemployment Problem

It is imperative—and it will be most wise—that organized industrial management be adequately prepared to know, to study, to understand, and to deal with whatever may develop in the modernized Coxey invasion of the national capital scheduled for this week by organized labor. The problem of the jobless is in every way a most important one for management, because it cannot be satisfactorily solved by government alone at any level. It will not be satisfactorily solved by either of the plans promoted by organized labor: (1) Variously stimulated or subsidized expansion of the "national economy" or (2) cutting of the maximum workweek from forty to thirty-five hours.

President Eisenhower told his governors' conference on unemployment that the problem belongs to the states; that they have the responsibility and the authority for providing adequate benefits in the way of unemployment compensation; but his administration was reported to have asked congress to strengthen the unemployment insurance system financially—requiring employers to pay 40 percent more in premiums. Congress has enacted and the President has signed an expanded extension of the benefits program. The Secretary of Labor went on record in a talk at the DCAT luncheon in favor of increased compensation, declaring that it would produce a "solid and stable economic growth"—with more work. The theory behind his proposal is not, at that, as difficult to grasp as is that of the university economist who told a congressional committee that the government should place a $3,000,000 deficit in the budget for the next fiscal year "to create jobs, while cutting all tariffs to block inflation."

There may be some reason to expect that this week's Coxey demonstration will repeat the suggestion of its predecessor of sixty-five years ago that jobs be provided under the federal highway program. The result would be another era of standing around leaning on a shovel—if any of today's job-needers could be got as far as the site of a road job. There is a deal of evidence that very many, if not most, of them prefer to get along on relief rather than take a job different from that which faded away from them. There is no reason to believe that any of the millions who left the farm during the past decade will go back. Farm jobs in New Jersey are reported to have no appeal for that state's jobless.

Readjustments are essential in all areas, at all levels under today's technical progress. Their effecting is the big problem in respect of employment. That problem cannot be left wholly to government and/or labor.

Chemical-Powered Car

In the course of the progress in the development and application of atomic, nuclear, jet, and other sources of motive energy, fuels have been increasingly becoming products of chemical research and the chemical industry. Governmental and other contracting for supplies in the new field has become an important and profitable factor in the chemical business. The expectations—and the preparations—there point to continued steady progress in that direction.

A new slant has been given in recent weeks by the exhibition in New York of what was popularly referred to as a "gasless-idea car," the four high-speed motors of which are powered by electricity produced in an electro-chemical system by the interaction of hydrogen and oxygen.

The system has been described as being on electro-chemical cells similar in principle, but not in composition, to the popular dry battery. Development of the automotive-type cell is still under way along certain lines of the battery equipment for missiles and other special powering.

Shale Oil Development

It is possible only to guess to what, if any, extent the squabble over imports of petroleum has stimulated new interest on the part of the Bureau of Mines in the fuel potential of the oil-shale resources of this country. But, the bureau is getting in more and more deeply there in recognition of the need for study of new and unconventional methods for its technological development. Two such advances are being investigated, the most attention being given to the use of nuclear explosives "to construct, in effect, an underground retort charged with broken shale" in correlation with combustion in situ.

A quite comprehensive experiment in that connection, with an eye especially toward costs, has been inaugurated at a shale deposit in northern Colorado. It is interestingly and informatively described and discussed in considerable detail in a report issued by the information service of the Department of the Interior March 21, supplementary to the Rainier and other underground tests made during the past eighteen months, on which also data are given.

The current project is scheduled to operate ten years. Studies have been made on all factors of cost, with a rough estimate that the cost of producing shale oil will run from $2.35 to $2.90 per barrel. Extension of the operation to twenty years, or a "normal life period," it is estimated, would result in costs "including normal prorit" of between $2 and $3 per barrel.

The official conclusion is: "This very preliminary study shows that the nuclear explosive and in situ combustion process may be economically feasible for producing shale oil. The analysis also shows clearly the need for good technologic data that are essential to the preparation of an accurate feasibility determination for the process."

It is logically to be concluded that, for those who are interested in the oil aspects of this country's economic future, there is something far more practical than "egghead" theory in the subject, "Fission and Fusion: Weapons for Peace," which will be handled by a university professor of chemistry in a lecture at the Chemists Club in New York April 14.

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		January 1959	January 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	56,854,385	45,905,198
Acetone	lbs.	55,211,257	52,827,033
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	339,397	321,937
Benzene	gals.	28,238,617	25,452,599
Chlorine	tons	331,374	307,693
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	137,067,075	111,466,795
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	151,604,434	120,825,945
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	29,017,531	25,436,437
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	359,481	313,365
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,463,974	1,351,177

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Chemical Industry Blueprints

This second edition of CORPORATE DIAGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY* is printed in much the same format as last year. Some firms not included last year are in this while others covered in the first edition are not included in this second volume. Section 1 contains corporate diagrams of some 40 different chemical companies; Section II contains a list of management personnel of thirty-one firms. A supplement is to be added this summer.

*CORPORATE DIAGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Edited by Kenneth R. Kern. 77 pages. Chemical Economics Services, Princeton, N. J. $20.00.

Welding Plastics Today

J. A. Neumann and F. J. Bockhoff, in their WELDING OF PLASTICS*, have written an up-to-date commentary ranging all the way from simple hot plate heating and butt welding of plastic pipe to the more complicated process involving special technics and applications. Recently developed materials such as linear polyethylene, polypropylene, chlorinated polyethers and fluorohydrocarbons are covered, together with technics for handling them.

*WELDING OF PLASTICS, by J. A. Neumann and F. J. Bockhoff. 279 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $7.25.

Washington Talks It Over

Synthetic Fiber Makers Find a Number of Chemical Producers Are Joining Them in Wondering Just What the Final FTC Regulations Will Be for the Labeling of Textile Fiber Goods.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Synthetic fiber producers—and a number of chemical men, too—are anxiously awaiting the issuance by the Federal Trade Commission of the rules and regulations that will guide the textile industry in the labeling of textile fiber products. The final rules are due not later than June 3, but the FTC has promised to get them out before that date.

Aside from the chemical industry's primary concern in supplying the raw materials from which the fibers are made, the industry also has a direct interest in the rules themselves in the definitions which the FTC proposes to apply to the generic names that must be used in identifying the fibers to consumers. The rules break the synthetics down into sixteen separate groups, each identified by its own generic name.

Chemical industry representatives were close observers of the testimony on this section of the rules at the recent hearings before the commission. Generally speaking, the definitions which the agency proposes to apply to each of the generic names are suggestions from industry made at informal conferences before the rules were drafted. But it is apparent that the definitions are not completely acceptable.

Among the contentions that FTC will have to sift before issuing the rules in final form is one that the definitions of some products are so drawn as to benefit only present patent holders. Acrylics are cited in particular. Use of this generic name is limited to fiber forming substances with long chain synthetic polymers composed of at least 85 percent by weight of acrylonitrile units. Substances with less than 85 percent acrylonitrile units are "modacrylics."

Several companies are experimenting with new fibers in the acrylics family of synthetics and they say the 85 percent cut-off point is too high. Companies with patents covering a wide variety of compositions in the upper acrylic range would have a preferred position in the use of a term that has now become fairly well known by the consuming public.

The labeling rules are being drawn up and issued by the FTC to implement a "truth in fabrics" law passed by congress last year. In general, the new textile act takes up where the wool products labeling act of 1939 and the fur products labeling act of 1951 leave off.

Heavy Chemicals

Calcined magnesite, mercury, fused and brick sodium metal, and sodium peroxide moved higher last week, while lead and some grades of processed sulfur went down. This month is the one in which labor-management negotiations are slated in the rubber industry. As a consequence, producers of the many chemicals used in rubber production are watching things closely. The borax industry is slated for wage negotiations soon, it is reported. The threat of a steel industry strike in July is chiefly responsible for current heavy steel production.

Whatever the future will bring, chemical salesmen report that their business is generally booming at present. Mineral acids have been spurred by increased use in the steel industry.

Strong automobile production has accounted for large volume movement of many chemicals for textiles, neoprene, nonferrous metals, and other materials going into car production.

Municipal water supply fluoridation has reached a plateau, and in fact, some towns have withdrawn from the anti-tooth-decay fluoridation program, much to the chagrin of the Public Health Service and silicofluoride producers. The latter say that volume of silicofluoride sales is just about holding its own to municipalities, and increasing for industrial use.

Effective April 1, sodium hydride in oil, 25 percent solution, was trimmed a substantial 30 cents per pound in all quantity brackets, with the price spread lowered to 95 cents to $1.20 per pound, f.o.b. shipping point.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 28 at 89.9 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 93.7 percent for the previous week, and 90.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesite, calcined, $3.75 per ton.
Mercury $5 per flk.
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 1½c. per lb.
Fused, ½c. per lb.
Sodium peroxide, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Sodium hydride, 50% solution, 30c. per lb.
Sulfur, grd., indust. and rubbermakers', 10c. per cwt.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
106.99	106.75	105.89	104.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Strong steel activity is keeping demand at a high level in this market. Chemical and petroleum inquiry is also very active. Prices are judged stable.

Hydrofluoric — Aluminum and fluorinated organics business is responsible for heavy demand. Request for heavier acid shipments for manufacture of fluorinated refrigerants is anticipated as warmer weather approaches.

Domestic output of fluorspar in 1958 reached 339,000 tons. Shipments of 319,200 tons were valued at $15 million, the Bureau of Mines says. These figures compare with 322,600 tons produced, and 329,000 tons shipped at a value of $15.7 million.

Government purchases of acid-grade fluorspar under public law 733 were terminated at the end of the year. Stockpile of buying metallurgical grade was stopped on June 30.

Imports for consumption were 392,200 tons in 1958, a big drop from the 631,367 tons imported in 1957. Consumption of all grades declined to 494,086 tons in 1958 from 644,688 tons in 1957, a drop of 23 percent.

Domestic mine output of fluorspar during the fourth quarter totaled 179,100 tons and mills processed 204,800 tons of ore, recovering 71,100 tons of finished fluorspar.

Finished fluorspar production of 73,500 tons includes some material marketable as mined. Shipments of finished reached 77,400 tons, valued at $3,831,500.

Domestic metallurgical grade fluorspar production and shipments totaled 14,100 tons and 14,500 tons, respectively, in the fourth quarter.

Ceramic grade fluorspar and acid-grade fluorspar combined mill production totaled 59,500 tons in the fourth quarter. Shipments of the combined grades 62,300 tons.

Fluorspar consumption during the fourth quarter was nearly 13 percent greater than in the third quarter, but was 10 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1957.

Hydrofluoric acid plants consumed about 11 percent more fluorspar than in the preceding quarter of 1958, and fluorspar consumption was up nearly 21 percent in steel plants.

An average of 4.3 pounds of fluorspar was consumed per short ton of steel produced at plants consuming fluorspar during the fourth quarter. Consumption at glass and enamel plants increased over the third quarter.

Stocks of finished fluorspar at domestic plants at the end of the year (27,100 tons) were about 56 percent greater than at the end of 1957. At December's consumption rate, stocks were sufficient for about nine months.

Imports during the fourth quarter were 113,000 tons, about 12 percent below the previous period and 29 percent below the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sulfuric—The continued steel boom is responsible for large volume shipments of acid in every type of container. Rayon, paper, pigment and various chemical end uses are active. Fertilizer inquiry is said to be on the upswing.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports output at an estimated 2,653,000 tons last week, or 93.7 percent of capacity, compared with the previous week's actual output of 2,631,000 tons, or 92.9 percent of capacity.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	Jan.	*Dec.*
Calcium carbide	79,190	92,803
Caustic soda, all processes	359,481	372,773
Chlorine gas	331,374	335,220
Soda ash, syn	356,959	361,430
Nat.	51,982	54,699

Aluminum Sulfate—Buying interest is reported picking up for aluminum sulfate to be used as a water settling agent in municipal reservoirs. This demand is seasonal, and reflects the effects of the spring thaw and consequent greater need for water treatment.

Paper industry inquiry is also active, owing in large part to increased demands for all types of pulp products. Growth of the paper industry is disclosed in figures recently issued by American Paper and Pulp Association.

Paper and paperboard capacity, which was 34,845,000 tons a year at the end of 1957, is expected to reach a historic capacity basis of 39,344,000 tons at the end of 1961, or a maximum potential of 42,227,000 tons in that year.

Total paper capacity (historic) of 14,103,000 tons annually in 1957 is expected to reach 15,987,000 tons (historic) and 17,224,000 tons (maximum) in 1961.

Paperboard capacity (historic) of 16,729,000 tons in 1957 will reach 18,997,000 tons (historic) and 20,532,00 tons (maximum) in 1961.

Total pulp capacity in the US of 27,170,000 tons in 1957 will reach 28,486,000 tons annualy in 1960, APPA says. Pulp capacity in Canada (12,941,000 tons in 1957) will reach 13,288,000 tons in 1960.

Total North American pulp capacity should reach some 42,134,000 tons annually in 1960, APPA estimates.

Caustic Potash—Market is in better shape that it was a few weeks back. Demand is reported to be in good volume at present. Substantial recovery from levels of the corresponding period last year is noted.

Caustic Soda—Rayon demand continues active. The cellophane industry is also said to be showing good call, in anticipation of heavier packaging needs.

Chlorine—This market is still improving, and chlorine is reported selling at levels well above those of a year ago. It

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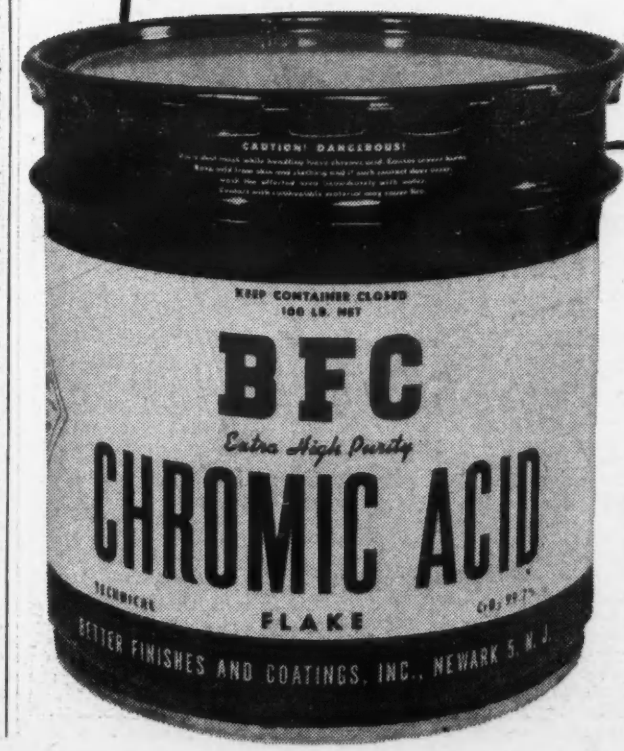

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Heavy Chemicals

is believed that buying interest will hold up well during this quarter.

Lead Chemicals—Despite the recent reduction in the price of lead metal, lead chemicals are not expected to be adversely affected. This is because of continually increasing costs of production.

Magnesite — Calcined chemical grade magnesite was increased by $3.75 per ton last week. Powdered material is now quoted at $86.25 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Soda Ash—Glass industry inquiry for soda ash remains active, led by flat glass demand for use in automobiles. Glass container business is also improving, owing to the coming summer beverage and canning season.

Aluminum industry inquiry is strong at present. The paper industry is taking large volumes for semi-chemical pulping operations.

Sodium—Metallic bricks were increased 1½c. per pound, quoted April 1 at 21c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. works. At the same time, fused metallic sodium was raised ½c. per pound, quoted at 19½c. per pound, 18,000-pound lots or more, f.o.b. works. Sodium in tankcars remained unchanged, at 17c. per pound, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Hydride—Effective Apirl 1, this material was trimmed a substantial 30c. per pound in all quantity brackets. Sodium hydride, 25 percent dispersion in mineral oil, is now quoted at 95c. per pound in 1,000 pound lots, $1.20 for 100-999 pounds, $1.70 for 50-90 pounds, and $2.20 for less than 50 pounds.

Sodium Peroxide—This material was increased 1c. per pound across the board, effective April 1. Sodium peroxide is now quoted at 21½c. per pound, drums, carlots, truckloads, delivered east of the Mississippi, and 22c. to 22½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Sodium Silicofluoride — Industrial demand for sodium and other silicofluorides is picking up after a first quarter during which sales levels were below those for the corresponding period last year.

Municipal water fluoridation—the key to boom or bust in this market—remains an enigma. The Public Health Service and dental organizations highly recommend water fluoridation, among other powerful groups.

However, fluoridation of municipal water supplies has reached an impasse, and producers report that there are no new large cities interested. In fact, they find, some cities are dropping out of the program.

PHS and other proponents have expressed concern that the fluoridation program has slowed to a halt, feeling that advantages of adding fluorine to water supplies to prevent caries far outweigh any objections put forth by small, but militant minorities.

Sulfur—Commercial flour has been reduced to $2.35 per cwt., bags., f.o.b. mines, and $3.30 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

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Heavy Chemicals

Commercial lump has been lowered to $2.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. mines, and $2.80 per cwt. barrels, same basis.

Rubbermakers' commercial regular sulfur has been reduced to $2.45 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. mines, and $3.70 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

Ninety-eight to 100 percent passing through 325 mesh has been reduced to $2.55 per cwt., bags, and $3.80 per cwt., barrels, carlots, f.o.b. mines.

Treated (2.5 percent mineral oil) has been lowered to $2.75 per cwt., bags, and $4 per cwt., barrels, carlots, f.o.b. mines.

Sodium Fluorides—Effective April 1, a producer of sodium fluoride and sodium bifluoride increased differentials between carlot and less carlot quantity prices.

Sodium bifluoride, formerly 19.9c. per pound in drums, less carlots, is now 20¼c. per pound. Sodium fluoride, formerly 14.3c. per pound in drums, is now 14.65c. in less carlot quantities.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers continue to hold the line at 31½c. per pound, spot, while custom smelters priced their metal up to 2½c. per pound higher.

Outlook for the first half of 1959 is favorable, with the upward trend in evidence late last year continuing, Business and Defense Services Administration says.

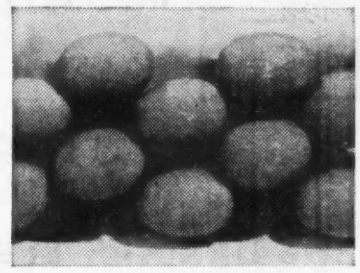
Improved demand resulting from an accelerated construction program, increased automotive production, a slight improvement in capital expenditures and indicated replenishment of inventories in metalworking industries are cited as reasons for a brighter copper picture.

Lead—Producers reduced pig lead last week to 11c. per pound, New York, and 10.8c. per pound, St. Louis basis.

Mercury—Metal continued firm, unavailable on spot and quoted at $236 per flask for forward shipment, minimum 10 flasks.

Silver—Bullion continued unchanged, listed Friday at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—This market moved in a narrow range, and straits metal was quoted at $1.03 per pound, spot, on Friday.



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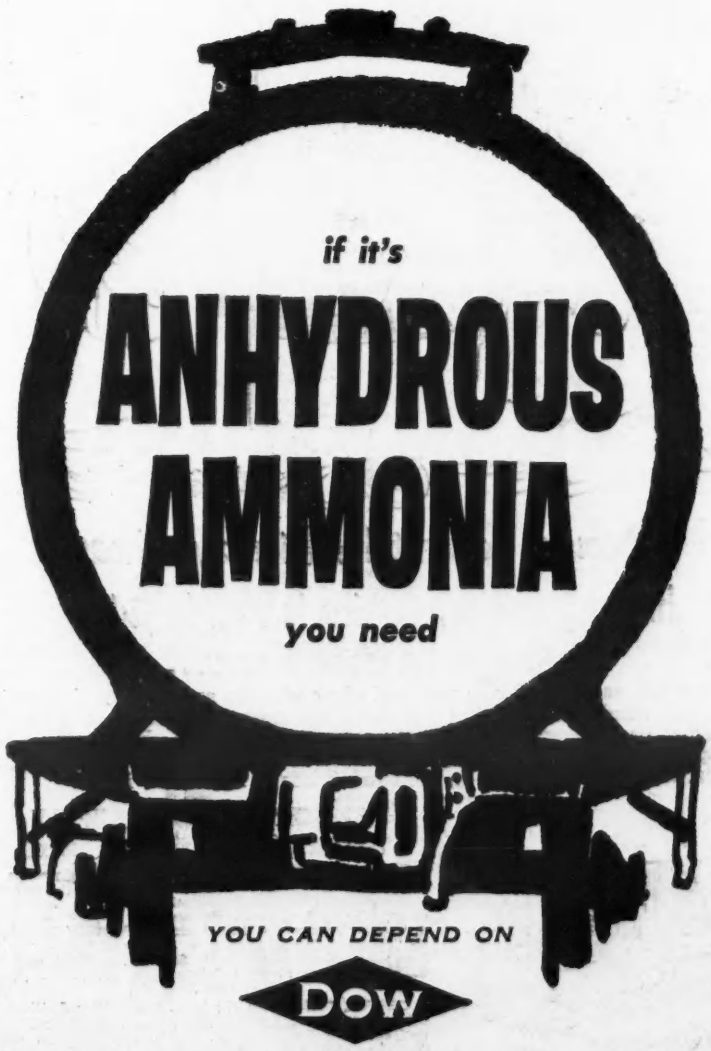

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Data Offered

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has issued a technical bulletin on four new products: **isopropyl chloroformate, glycol bis chloroformate, diglycol bis chloroformate and butadiene monoxide.** According to the firm, the chloroformates react with alcohol, glycols, amines and diamines to produce organic carbonates, polycarbonates, carbamates or polycarbamates (polyurethanes). Butadiene monoxide contains an active oxirane ring and a double bond, it was added. The four products are available in limited quantities only. The technical bulletins are available by writing to Columbia-Southern at One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, 22.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has issued a technical bulletin on its new **styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymer,** "Zerlon 150." Copies are available by writing to Plastics Merchandising -1, care of Dow at Midland.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has just issued a chemical safety data sheet on **handling practices for isopropylamine,** a pungent ammonia-like liquid used industrially as an intermediate in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, rubber chemicals, dye stuffs and insecticides. Copies of the booklet, "SD-72 Isopropylamine" are available at 30 cents each from MCA at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington, 9.

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division has issued a booklet on **current dyeing theories and technics** for textiles. Included is a general description of textile fibers; classification of dyestuffs; explanation of the dyeing process; and, the dyeing of various fibers with specific classes of dyestuffs. Copies are available by writing to National Aniline at 40 Rector street, New York, 6.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has issued a brochure on its pre-emergence herbicide, "Eptam." Copies are available by writing to Stauffer at 380 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Babbitt Appoints Two To Charles Antell Div.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York, has made two new appointments to the Charles Antell Division.

John Grady, formerly with the Kay-Daumit Division of Colgate-Palmolive Company, has been named administrative assistant to A. N. LaBelle, vice-president.

Howard Ottley, recently an assistant product manager in the toilet articles division of Colgate, has assumed the newly-created position of Charles Antell products manager.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trading in fertilizer materials was still restricted last week due to inclement weather which coated northeastern portion of the country also the midde west with ice and snow. This delayed deliveries and also affected new business in basic materials. The market tone remained steady. Prices were unchanged at current schedules. Sales of agricultural chemicals so far this season were reported from 5 percent to 10 above this time last year, according to trade sources. Largest gains this season were expected to take place in the corn and cotton producing areas in view of the larger acreages this year.

Final and corrected figures on the participation in the 1959 cotton crop program, showed that only 7.2 percent of farmers chose to accept lower price supports in exchange for the privilege of growing more cotton, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture. The department in correcting errors in previous reports on the program stated that 69,138 farm operators selected the B program, which permitted them to increase their regular acreage allotments by 40 percent. Cotton grown on this increased acreage, however, will be supported at 65 percent of parity, while choice A program provides for regular acreage allotments at 80 percent of parity. Choice B farmers may increase their acreage from 2,544,573 acres to 3,562,400 acres. This increase of 1,017,830 acres to the regular allotment of 16,310,000 acres will put total acreage at 17,327,580 acres.

Support price under choice A allotments will be 30.40 cents per pound, 80 percent of February, 1959 parity and 24.70 cents for choice B, 65 percent, February, 1959 parity.

Vietnam has been authorized to purchase $1.8 million worth of fertilizer materials by the International Cooperation Administration. The authorization included $1 million for nitrogenous fertilizers, $600,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials, and $200,000 for potash fertilizers. Contract period ending July 31 and terminal delivery, September 30. Authorization also was issued to Vietnam for $50,000 for pesticides with contracts ending July 31 and delivery September 30. ICA also authorized $100,000 to Korea for potash. Contract period ends July 31 and delivery September 30.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Consumers have stepped the call for material against current contracts. New business also showed moderate improvement for prompt requirements. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Animal Proteins — Consuming demand for most animal proteins was reported light and spotty last week. Trading in fish meal was light, but the market continued on a firm basis. Recent business was confined to imported fish meal due to the scarcity of the domestic grade. Last sales of imported meal were noted at $155 per ton, exdock, port of entry, with sellers firmly holding at that figure. Domestic fish meal was unavailable and merely nominal at $155 per ton, f.o.b. works. Fish scrap was in the same position, and nominal at $150, same basis.

Light sales of tankage were reported at $7 per unit ton, New York basis. The Chicago market was quiet and unchanged at $8 per unit ton. Dried blood was steady, despite quiet demand. Prices were unchanged at $7.25 per unit ton, New York basis and $7.50, per unit ton, Chicago.

Tight supply of bonemeal kept this market in a strong position. Recent business was reported at $75 per ton, f.o.b. eastern works. Hoofmeal also was in limited supply and maintained at $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago.

Phosphate, Deflourinated—Recently announced lower price by one producer for deflourinated phosphate, feed grade P, became effective April 1. Carlots were reduced to $63.50 per ton, paper bags, carlots, f.o.b. works and to $64.25 per ton, same basis, for truckloads. Other makers named the former price of $69.12, per ton, paper bags, works, for carlots and truckloads.

Phosphate Rock — Deliveries against contracts continued to show improvement as weather conditions permit in growing sectors. The movement to date indicated a better volume than at this time last year. Market continued steady and prevailing quotations.

Sodium Nitrate—Factors reported increased movement of sodium nitrate to the southeast and other areas as weather conditions improve. In fact, demand thus far this season was reported ahead of this time last year. Market remained steady at the current price schedule. Domestic and imported crude grade was quoted at $41.50 per ton, bulk and $45.50 per ton, bags, carlots f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
112.61	112.61	112.46	109.33

For Current Prices see page 9

Pesticides

Good demand was reported by formulators for delivery of pesticides against old orders. New busines also was more active. Orders received to date amounted to a larger volume than at this time last year according to sources. Prices of materials remained on a steady basis. Buying interest also improved for May forward requirements.

The steadily increasing cost of freight rates has resulted in raising the minimum to $150 on purchases on which freight is allowed in some quarters. Last year the minimum was $100.

Parathion—Buying interest was fairly active in ethyl parathion. Moderate business was reported booked for immediate and later delivery. Demand for methyl was still slow and not expected to materialize until later in season, and subject to weather conditions in the cotton belt. Prices were without change and maintained at 84c. per pound, drums, freight allowed for large and small quantities.

Farm Chemicals Imports: January

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for January and December. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. The term tons refers to short tons.

IMPORTS		*January*	*December*
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	19,631	25,206
Ammonium phosphates	tons	15,035	25,561
Ammonium sulfate	tons	5,898	8,973
Blood, dried	tons	297	333
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	2,984	2,559
Castor bean pomace	tons	3,756	2,881
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	2,170	536
Guano	tons	0	0
Nitrate, calcium	tons	5,201	7,938
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	23,456	49,875
Peat Moss, fert. grade	tons	12,059	7,046
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	4,000	12,673
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	13,558	19,255
Nitrate, crude	tons	123	50
Sulfate, crude	tons	1,681	12,558
Urea	tons	3,027	4,029

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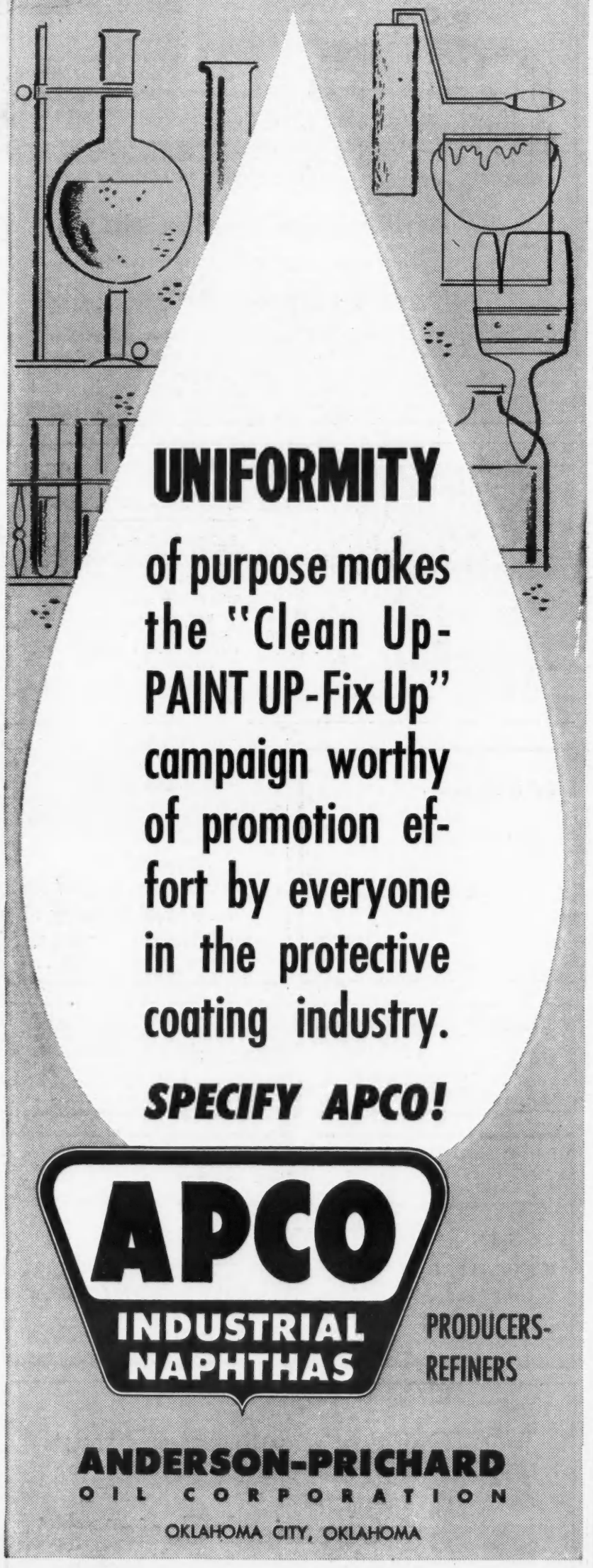

Petroleum Derivatives

Current reports show foreign benzene coming into the country at a steady pace. However, producers continue to report that imports aren't the major problem; domestic production, they say, outweighs by far any poundage placed on the market folcrum through imports. The way one US producer put it, the foreign benzene has a lot more strength as a nuisance factor than it does as an element that might move the domestic market in either one direction or the other. On the whole producers look to benzene and the other two items in the BTX triumvirate to show moderate gains on the sales horizon this year. However, they feel a little leery about applying the moderation tag to the supply picture. Whereas other items in the derivatives picture will be able to tap-off material into the seasonal markets that appear to be coming along pretty well, such is not the case with these materials. Benzene, with its strong styrene ties with the industrial world, should show little seasonal gain. Likewise, toluene, with its present alliance with aviation gasoline, shouldn't to any great extent reflect the passage of the seasons.

Daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 20 was 7,202,870 barrels, according to the current weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute.

Reports received from refining companies, API says, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,082,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 28,592,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,902,000 of kerosene; 14,507,000 of distillate fuel oil and 7,329,000 of residual fuel oil during the week. In storage, the report notes, there were 212,139,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 18,333,000 of kerosene; 77,194,000 of distillate fuel oil and 55,082,000 of residual oil on March 20.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—The seasonal bell is beginning to ring for this material. Inquiries are already coming in at a good pace, producers say, with a speed-up expected as the material gets deeper into its hot-weather period. However, the burgeoning problem of synthetic fiber, which has been cutting deeper and deeper into the cleaner's naphtha market, continues to plague the material. Obviously, producers concede, the trend is toward the synthetic and not away from it. In this light, the feeling is that the market cannot help but to lose more ground. However, the feeling also is that there will always be a market of some strength for this material.

Lacquer Diluent — Producers reported no variation in the general tenor of this market last week, though the sentiment is that seasonal sales should do the market some good. Just how much remains to be seen. There is little question in the mind of most that the big push should be on this year in the construction industry. A number of factors lie behind this development. First off, this is generally the road traveled to pick up the unemployment slack during the softer business periods. Secondly, of course, is the growing housing problem. And third is that the industry will be pushing for construction sales this year as they haven't in some time. With government money being shoved into the breach in many instances, producers say that though sales as of this week haven't been developing along the grand scale, there is no reason why the year shouldn't develop into a banner sales period.

Rubber Solvents — Producers here say that sales have been up somewhat, though the development is nothing to shout about. They attribute the movement to a growing scare that Pittsburgh, presently entering a period of anticipated labor problems, will cut off Detroit's supply of raw material. However, until this happens, the market is getting a chance to show some of its old verve.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

LPG's

Butane — Production of this material during the first two weeks of March were computed in the American Petroleum Institute bi-weekly report at 90,492,000 gallons. Production during the two week period previous amounted to 86,959,000 gallons while output during the first two weeks of March, 1958, amounted to 69,882,000 gallons.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground on March 15 were computed by API at 101,484,000 gallons. This figure is somewhat larger than the 93,640,000 gallons on hand on February 28 but falls short of the 166,622,000 gallons stock picture reported for March 15 of the year previous.

Propane — Production of this material during the first two weeks in March, according to a report from the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 159,681,000 gallons. This figure, according to API's report, was higher than both the production figure of 131,564,000 gallons for the last two weeks in February and also the 147,395,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of March last year.

Stocks of propane on March 15 were compiled at 267,682,000 gallons as compared with the 240,994,000 gallons on hand at the end of February. Both figures stand head and shoulders about the stock tally of some 89,220,000 gallons for March 15 of last year.

Waxes, Minerals

Microcrystalline — Producers here say that seasonal sales are beginning to give something of a boost to the market for this material, with inquiries from container makers coming in at a pretty good pace. Plastic manufacturers of coatings still pose a threat in the market, though wax men feel the threat to be a long range one and not something to endanger the present market picture. Eventually, of course, as one producer sees it, microcrystalline makers will have to face up to the problem and do something about offering the container makers improvements along certain lines.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 20 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate), the API says, was 7,203,000 barrels, an increase of 76,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,082,000 barrels were 201,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 766,000 barrels above the week ended March 21, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 817,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,067,000 barrels in the preceding week.

For the four week period ending March 20, crude oil production averaged 7,186,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,202,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 944,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 21 totaled 254,742,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,672,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 930,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 993,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 63,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

CMRA of S. Calif. Meeting In Los Angeles on Thursday

The Chemical Market Research Association of Southern California will hold its annual spring symposium Thursday (April 9) at the Rodger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles.

Opening paper of the session, "Some Inter-Relationships Between the Chemical and the Aluminum Industries," will be delivered by Harrison A. Price, director of Economics Research Associates.

Ray B. Stringfield, president of Fullerton Manufacturing Company, will speak on "The West Coast Rubber Industry."

At 4:15 p.m. a panel discussion, "The Relationship of Market Research to Other Departments Within a Company," will include the following participants:

John Morrisroe, president of Pilot California Company; Armin L. Klemm, west coast sales manager for Monsanto Chemical Company; Paul Foreman, secretary of Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation; Lawrence Richards, director of research, Richfield Oil Corporation; J. C. Walker, purchasing agent, U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation, Marshall Ramstad, manager of marketing research, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation.

The after-dinner speech of the symposium, "Future Challenges for You and the Industry," will be delivered by James E. Sayre, director of market research and development for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation.

AIC Sets Meeting Date

—Continued from page 7

ernment and Industry"; Dr. R. H. Rowntree, chief of the economic division of Export-Import Bank, "The Chemist and World Economy"; Dr. Edward Wichers, associate director of the National Bureau of Standards, "The Impact of Science on the Government," and Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, chief chemical officer, Department of the Army, "The Chemists and National Defense."

Dr. Cecil Brown, manager of scientific liaison for Esso Research & Engineering Company, will preside over the second panel, "The Importance of Industrial Research to the Economy."

Members of the panel and their topics are:

Dr. Carl F. Prutton, executive vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, "The Growth of Research and Its Consequences to the Economy"; Dr. Robert W. Cairns, director of research, Hercules Powder Company, "The Chemist and Engineer in the Development of Plastics"; Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, "Industrial Research—Facts and Finances," and Dr. W. E. Hanford, vice-president for research and development of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, "Research: Insurance for Tomorrow."

The third symposium, headed up by Dr. B. D. Van Evera, dean for sponsored research at George Washington University, will deal with "Scientific Training for the Economy."

Members of the panel are Dr. Raymond Ewell, vice-chancellor for research at the University of Buffalo, whose topic is "The Challenge of Russian Education," and Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, who will discuss "American Education Meeting the Soviet Challenge."

Sun Chemical Fills Two Top Positions in Unit

John H. Scherer has been named general manager and Edward C. M. Homan director of research and product development at the electro-technical division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Nutley, N. J.

Mr. Scherer was formerly vice-president of marketing and director of sales of the Thermoid Company. He had previously spent nineteen years with the Permacel Tape Corporation, where he was vice-president, sales and a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Homan was formerly vice-president of Bonded Products, Inc., of Orange, N. J., and had previously served as vice-president and technical director of Electro-Technical Products before its affiliation with Sun Chemical.

Shawinigan Chemicals Names Top Executives

Several top executive appointments have been made by Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

C. K. Lockwood, formerly vice-president of sales, has been named vice-president and manager of the new industrial chemicals division.

Also, G. N. Hale, formerly vice-president and general manager of Canadian resins and chemicals, has been appointed manager of the firms new Canadian resins and chemicals division.

These appointments were made at the same time as that of H. D. Ross, the firm's new general manager (see picture page 3).

Obituaries

George C. Bollinger, chief chemist for American Agricultural Chemical Company's chemical control laboratory located in Baltimore, Md., died March 25 in that city. He was forty-eight years old. Mr. Bollinger had been with the New York firm since 1928 and had been chief chemist in Baltimore since 1945.

Dr. John H. Collins, veterinary medical director of the Food & Drug Administration, died March 31 in Prince Georges County, Md. He was forty-six years old and had been with the government for twenty-three years.

Omar Sanders, a consultant with National Potash Company, New York, died March 29 in Sarasota, Fla. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Sanders had previously been a manager of Fertilizer Industries, Inc., also New York, and retired in 1957.

Jerry G. Woods, general manager of the chemical division of Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, died March 25 in Phoenix, Ariz. He was forty-seven years old. Mr. Woods had previously been with Dow Chemical Company and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

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Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 204	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 250	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	389.0°F	38.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (DriRex)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	362.0°F	408.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
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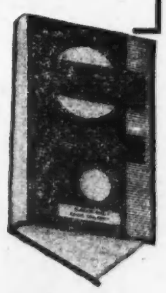

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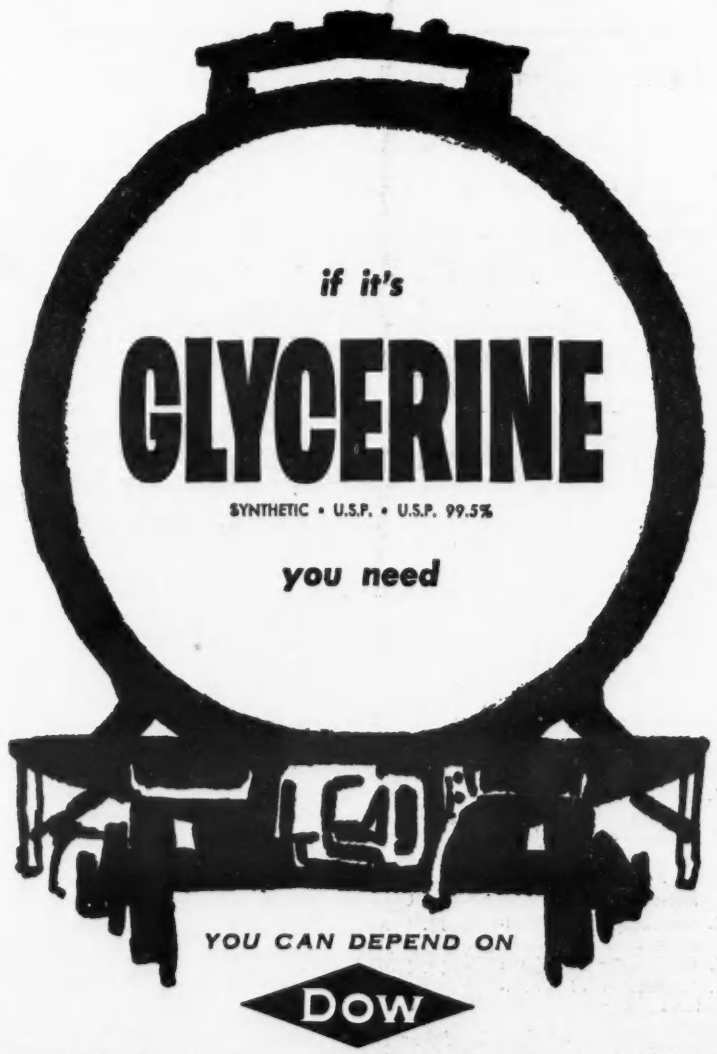

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Aliphatic Organics

It's easy to tell that the recession is not only over but also mostly forgotten: Appraising markets, sources no longer feel compelled to gush optimism at every turn in order to make the strongest possible contrast between conditions "now" and "then." By the same token, there appear to be few people still about who distrust the upturn and fear another attack of recessionitis. Clearly, trade feeling these days is one of temperate confidence, with the outlook for a still greater, though gradual, improvement in the business climate from now through year's end with time-out, of course, for the customary summer lull.

Reports from diverse areas of the organic chemicals market indicate that in practically all cases, sales volume is decidedly up. Profits, to be sure, don't accurately reflect this strength at present, but it's hoped that the comparison will be more favorable by the time annual reports for '59 are issued. For PE and methanol producers, at least, price advances put through April 1 will undoubtedly improve the profits picture.

Statistics relative to production and sales of several major chemical consuming industries are getting easier to read. Last week, for example, it was reported that March retail auto sales were the highest for any month since late 1957. Totaling about 500,000 units, sales also compared very favorably with February's 405,000 and January's 427,000.

Of particular interest to resins and thus formaldehyde makers was the report that construction contracts in February rose to $2.3 billion, 18 percent above the year earlier level and a new high for the month. Also encouraging was the fact that awards for new manufacturing buildings increased in February for the first time since the recession.

January production of the fifteen major organic chemicals for which the Tariff Commission compiles output statistics varied only slightly from December's performance. Nine production increases were reported, but the only real sprinters among the group were acetic acid (up 8½ million pounds), ethylene glycol, formaldehyde, and trichloroethylene. Otherwise production gains, like most of the declines (PE, ethyl acetate, acetic anhydride) appeared to be not of terrific significance.

Corn Sugar—Trade reports indicate that requirements for corn sugar from major users in the leather tanning trade are rather modest, in face of fully adequate supplies.

The price schedule, firm since the reduction of last August, includes a carload listing (minimum 60,000 pounds) of $7.30 per 100-pounds, and a less carload of $7.45, same basis. Continued stability is looked for.

Dextrose—Reflecting the downtrend in cane prices, dextrose listings have been dropped twice since the end of January. Last week, the commercial trade of anhydrous dextrose was quoted at $8.50 per 100-pounds, carloads, ex warehouse, and at $8.65 for lesser quantities.

Hydrated dextrose was listed at $7.30 per 100-pounds, carloads, same basis, with less than carload lots moving at $7.45.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dipentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.
Methanol, 4c. per lb.
Monopentaerythritol, 1c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, technical, 1½c. per lb.
Tripentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
130.60	130.53	130.57	130.98

For Current Prices see page 9

Interest was termed routinely good from such major end-users as bakery products manufacturers. Fully adequate supplies were available for immediate delivery.

Ethyl Alcohol—Those fortunate enough to be in the industrial alcohol business are doing a booming business at the present time and, incidentally, none fared poorly last year when, despite the recession, production climbed 25 million gallons, to 258.8 million, largest output since record-high 1945.

Just about any industry you can name uses ethyl alcohol under some guise but according to trade people the "really big" consumers are manufacturers of liquid detergents, the coatings trade, and producers of acetaldehyde as well as others who use alcohol in chemical manufacture.

Gallic Acid—For gallic acid, NF, prices range from $2 per pound for 1,000-pound lots, to $2.22 per pound for a minimum quantity order. For the technical grade of the acid, prices range from $1.78 to $2, reflecting the same type of quantity breakdown.

These listings—of many months standing—are described as firm. Requirements for the chemical are said to be routine, supplies adequate.

Glycerine—Glycerine requirements are running into large volume with refiners and synthetic makers sharing a market where competition with similarly-used polyols is as keen as ever. Price-wise, glycerine is well able to meet its opposition and to maintain this advantage it is likely that schedules will remain intact indefinitely.

Production of crude and synthetic glycerine in 1958 declined approximately 26 million pounds compared with the previous year. And at 213.3 million pounds, output was lower than that of any year since 1954 when the figure recorded was 207 million.

However, glycerine consumption in '58 declined a mere 6½ million pounds from 1957, and at 236.6 million pounds was only slightly below usage in the two other record years since 1920, these being 1956 and 1950.

Methanol—As announced a month ago, methanol prices were advanced 4 cents per gallon April 1. Selected listings from the new schedule: tankcars, 30c. per gallon; tanktrucks, 35c.; and drum carloads, 51½c. per gallon, all delivered East.

Organic Chemicals Output: January

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in December, 1958, and January, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	January 1959	*December* 1958
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	56,854,385	48,328,398
Natural (Wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	90,525,498	92,144,862
Acetone	55,211,257	58,157,880
Acrylonitrile	21,437,969	20,544,432
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	146,441,547	155,241,235
Carbon disulfide	46,164,087	46,145,178
Carbon tetrachloride	29,777,969	31,702,594
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	8,713,821	8,568,316
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	6,821,466	7,189,311
Ethylene Glycol	97,210,295	96,276,543
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	137,067,075	128,716,245
Methanol:		
Synthetic	*151,604,434	*147,269,907
Natural (Wood distillation)	**	**
Pentaerythritol	4,433,001	4,475,747
Perchloroethylene	19,772,315	19,710,472
Propylene glycol	9,023,778	**
Trichloroethylene	28,538,604	25,218,231

* Partly estimated.
** Data not reported.

Aliphatic Organics

Production of methanol has risen month-to-month since late last summer and, according to trade sources, this growth in output has been closely paralleled by increased requirements. For this reason, it's felt that higher prices, clearly justified on a cost basis, will not disturb the currently stable market.

Methylene Chloride—Dull to routine interest in methylene chloride was diversely reported in January. Since that time, however, requirements have increased considerably with the seasonal rise in the manufacture of paint removers, one of the traditional outlets for the chemical, sellers noted last week.

Supplies are fully adequate. Occasionally in the past, observers have questioned the firmness of prices but to date no action of any kind has been taken.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses held steady throughout the nation during the week ended March 31. Demand continued good in the Northeast and on the west coast but was slow to moderate in other parts of the country, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Puerto Rican producers have contracted to sell 1.4 million gallons of blackstrap at 10½c. per gallon, gross price at port.

Cuban blackstrap molasses production amounted to 64.8 million gallons during January and February, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

Pentaerythritol—Price increases ranging from ½c. per pound for technical PE (including the powdered grade), to 1c. for mono-PE, to 2 cents per pound for di-and tripentaerythritol, went into effect, on a contract basis, April 1. Spot prices have reflected these changes since mid-March.

The higher schedule for PE was said to reflect the greatly improved demand picture, indicated by the substantial rise in the rate of production since the beginning of the year, as well as the increased cost of methanol to which PE is related in the manufacturing process via formaldehyde.

It was noted also that the reinstatement of the 1c. west coast differential spoke well for the market situation in that area, which was highly competitive in the latter part of '58. Some people admitted, however, that this return to a traditional "pricing feature" could be of short duration. Happenings in the next few months will decide the case one way or the other, they thought.

Sodium Methylate—A new and higher schedule was put through April 1. It was said to reflect the increased costs of methanol and sodium metal.

Dry sodium methylate was advanced 2c. per pound, the 25 percent solution in methanol 1c. per pound.

Sucrose—Refined sucrose is quoted at 9.05c. per pound in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. east coast refinery. At a record high of 9.35c. per pound throughout the latter part of '58 and the opening weeks of '59, price has declined in succesive stages during the past two months, arriving at its current low last week.

Isophthalic-Based Resins Offered in Sample Amounts

Samples of new isophthalic-based alkyd and polyester resins are now available to resin and paint manufacturers throughout the country for their evaluation and testing.

The samples, together with complete technical data on each resin, are provided by Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, to assist resin and paint chemists in developing their own resin formulas. Oronite, petrochemical subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, pioneered the development of isophthalic, low-cost chemical raw material used in a variety of paints, surface coatings and plastic products.

Although Oronite does not manufacture resins in commercial quantities. it has developed a complete new series of resn formulas known as "Chevron" isophthalic resins. These resins represent approximately forty different formulas.

Methylene Chloride Ruling Asked by Research Products

Research Products Company, Salina, Kan., last week filed a petition with the Food & Drug Administration proposing an exemption for methylene chloride when used as a fumigant on certain grains from the requirements of the Miller pesticide law that a tolerance be established for residues of the chemicals.

The petition proposed that the exemption be granted in connection with its use on barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum and wheat.

CIBS Meet Thursday

The monthly meeting of the CIBS will be held Thursday (April 9) at Toots Shor's restaurant, New York. The speaker, Ray Morgan, noted commentator, will talk on "Problems Involved in Spot Television."

Quinine Being Re-Offered

—Continued from page 5

the stockpile during each 12-month period. When offers are solicited, bidders will be asked to state whether they can meet this condition.

It is believed that this plan of disposition will protect the United States against avoidable loss on the sale of the quinine, it was stated, and also protect producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

GSA first notified the trade that it was going to get rid of the stockpile quinine last August and said that it planned to sell the entire lot to European interests because it was not thought that there would be any market for it in this country. The quinine would have to be reproccessed to meet domestic standards.

GSA discovered later that there were interests in this country that would like the opportunity to bid for the material and last February (OPD 2/16/59) it cancelled out its August notice.

It is proposed to make the quinine available for sale about October 1. Quinine has been removed from the list of national stockpile items because it is no longer needed for future emergencies since atabrine, an adequate substitute, is readily available in this country.

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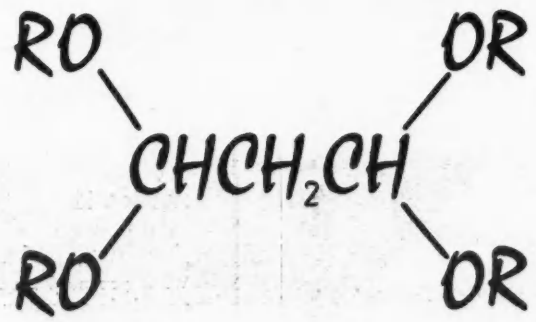

suggestions cross-linking agent; insolubilizing agent; substituted pyrimidine building block; usual dialdehyde reactions; pyrazole intermediate

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Jobs & People

American-Marietta Company, Chicago—**J. Clifford Knochel,** a vice-president, has been named to the board of directors.

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**William R. Lucas** has been named manager of the firm's regional chemicals sales office in Chicago. **Edward M. Simon, jr.,** succeeds him as assistant manager of the New York regional chemical sales office.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York—**William H. Gaines** has been appointed general sales manager of the Charles Antell Division of the firm. He was previously sales manager of the Kay Daumit Division of Colgate-Palmolive Company.

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—**Emmett V. Kenefick** has been named technical coordinator for linseed and soybean oils for the vegetable oil division.

Chemetron Corporation, Chicago—**George H. Sanders** has been named controller of the chemical products division.

W. R. Grace & Company's Dewey & Almy Chemical Division, Cambridge, Mass.—**Paul N. Donnelly** has been named manager of container products of the western division of Dewey & Almy.

Gulf Oil Corporation, New York—**Robert H. Leitch, jr.,** has been named comptroller and manager of services of the firm's New York exploration division.

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York—**Frederic B. Allen,** salesman with Heyden, has been named to the directorate of the Young Men's Board of Trade.

Huron Milling Division of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. — **G. Homer Green,** for many years western district sales manager, and with Huron since 1922, has retired.

Luken Laboratories, Newton, Mass.—**Reginald P. Perry,** formerly with UBS Chemical Corporation, has been named a vice-president of Lukens and also of its associate corporation, Skinner & Sherman Company.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. — Two men have been named to newly-created posts in the chemical division. **L. T. Spencer** has been appointed products manager of medicated feed supplements, and **H. S. Stockwell** has been named products manager for Merck nutritional food items.

Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Menlo Park, N. J.—**O. W. Callighan** has been named director of custom relations. Also, **G. A. Hale** has been named manager of paper sales and **Homer A. Smith** has been appointed assistant manager of chemical distributor operations.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Three researchers have been named to key posts. **Dr. Joseph A. Brink, jr.,** has been appointed supervising engineer of the engineering development group of the firm's inorganic chemicals division; **Robert E. Cairns** has been named an assistant research director in the research department at the firm's plastics division plant in Texas City, Tex., and **Seaton L. Hunter** has been named an associate research director at the same facility.

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.—**John B. Proctor** has been appointed manager of the firm's New York gypsum products plant.

US Heading for Heavy Weather in GAF Case

—Continued from page 3

aides strongly doubted that it would satisfy the inquiry the Senator had in mind.

They took the Attorney General's reply to mean that the department plans to follow the same procedures that were pursued in prior sales.

In such cases the department has called for the submission of sealed bids as of a certain hour and date which are then publicly opened and the award made to the highest qualified bidder.

The senator's aids rejected this type of sale, claiming that it was too easy for favoritism to be shown. They said that the senator would object to it because it could lead to the sale of the property at far less than its fair value and cited instances in the past where they claimed this had occurred.

Sen. Johnston wants the sale to be held under the same rules that would apply in public auctions where each competitive bidder has the opportunity to increase his offer during the period of the auction.

Sen. Johnston's Proposal

"Such provision will eliminate future complaints or criticism that favoritism existed or that the asset was sold for less than its true value," he advised Mr. Rogers.

"This view seems to me to be within the letter and spirit of Section 12 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended," he added. "A private or negotiated sale of this asset should be prohibited."

Mr. Rogers replied that the procedure which will be followed it set forth in Section 12 of the trading with the enemy act.

"Every prospective bidder, of course," he said, "would have access to pertinent facts concerning the vested asset, business secrets excepted, and such information will be disclosed in the prospectus and registration statement which will be issued prior to sale.

This procedure is the one which has been followed in the cases of other vested assets disposed of by the Office of Alien Property.

At no time has any consideration been given, and none will be given, to a negotiated sale of the stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation, now owned by the United States."

Mr. Rogers pointed out, however, that no sale of the stock can take place while a suit for its return is pending and took the occasion to again call upon congress to amend the law so that sale can take place despite the pendency of court litigation.

There was no indication from Sen. Johnston's committee, however, as to when it might consider such legislation.

National Aluminate Shifts Thompson to Foreign Post

W. H. Thompson, assistant vice-president in the industrial division of National Aluminate Corporation, Chicago, has been transferred to the overseas division as assistant vice-president for Europe.

Mr. Thompson, who joined Nalco more than thirty years ago, will assist J. L. Gibboney, overseas division vice-president, on all overseas and export operations.

Chemicals, Plastics to Climb

—Continued from page 7

figures that didn't exactly cry out to be nostalgically remembered. "During 1958," he said, "the industry's profit after taxes averaged 6.9 percent of sales, compared to 7.6 percent for 1957."

However, there was a silver lining of sorts to the black cloudbank of 1958. "Many companies, including Monsanto, had all-time record fourth quarters."

Basing his predictions of the future for this year somewhat on '58's last quarter, Mr. Queeny added that if forecasts are realized, "I see continued improvement. In some cases there will be record highs."

While conceding that "we had some uneasy months in late '57 and early '58—the period is still too recent to forget," Mr. Queeny feels the future is firming up, noting that "our corrective actions and new technologies have formed strong patterns, which will continue."

The real strength of the industry, of course, is its product. And here is where Mr. Queeny feels the industry must develop if it wants to reach levels touched before the recession of last year. As he put it, "the industry's primary growth stimulus will continue to be new products and new applications for older ones."

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Enzymes, used as desizing agents, are used in the textile industry for, among other things, digesting starch sizes on various blends of fibers. Starch consists generally of two components, amylose and amylopectin. The effect of enzymes on these two portions is similar in that the molecular weight of the starch is reduced and its solubility increased. Enzymes attack the amylose portion breaking the chain and thus improving the solubility of the amylose component. The amylopectin provides the viscosity and body and is degraded only through the action of enzymes. The amylopectin portion must be digested rapidly to provide soluble products.

Emulsifiers, a type of surface active agents, may be oil-in-water or water-in-oil soluble. The efficiency of emulsifiers is measured by their power to cut down surface tension and on their solubilizing and dispersing qualities.

Antistatic agents applied in the textile industry are used on fabrics to eliminate such defects as the tendency of fabrics to draw lint and dust from the atmosphere, the tendency to stick to the body or other fabric layers, and the danger of static charges in the presence of volatile solvents. Among the more common applications, antistatic agents are incorporated into plastics, resins, waxes, textiles, and paper. The largest volume of business is in the field of textiles in which new synthetic fibers being developed daily seem to be more prone to static charges than natural fibers.

What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Enzymes

Enzymes applied in the textile industry are used as desizing agents. Their function is to digest the starch off cloth and also to desize fibers processed with among other things glue, gelatin, and casein. In foods enzymes are used for clarification work, to remove oxygen from packaged foods and to convert starch to dextrins and sugars. Enzymes also find application in cosmetic and dentifrice products cutting down on germ activity.

The **"Rhozyme"** desizing agents, marketed by the textile chemicals department of Rohm & Haas Company, are diastatic enzymes used for the digestion of starch sizes on cellulosic and synthetic fibers and blends of all fibers. The trade names of these diastatic enzymes are: **"Rhozyme LA," "MH," "GC,"** and **"DX."** They are characterized by high heat stability, efficiency under all practical conditions and ease of handling. Rohm & Haas recommends the use of these desizing agents for the efficient and economical preparation of fabrics for dyeing and finishing.

It is essential that the enzyme employed in desizing be able to withstand hign temperatures encountered in the steamer. **"Rhozyme"** agents are of the bacterial type which means that they are desirable for use in the textile industry for solubilization of starch under a multitude of conditions due to their great heat stability.

In desizing procedures **"Rhozyme LA," "Rhozyme MH"** and **"Rhozyme GC"** are liquid products which are easily dilutable. Rohm & Haas suggests that to realize the full value of their heat stability, they should be used in combination with common salt. **"Rhozyme DX,"** however, is a powder and does not require the addition of salts, and may be sprinkled into the bath with stirring.

Takamine Laboratory, division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., offers **"HT-44"** and **"HT-440." "HT-440"** is the ten fold concentration of **"HT-44." "HT-44"** contains a standardized mixture of amyloyltic and proteolytic enzymes. Its head stability is said to be excellent.

Takamine suggests that **"HT-44"** be used in desizing fabrics sized with starch, glue or gelatin. It can also be used in the preparation of starch adhesive and sizing for textiles and paper.

Oxidizing and Bleaching Agents

All bleaches are oxidizing agents, but not all oxidizing agents are bleaches. These materials find their largest volume of business in the paper and textile industries. In the paper industry the whitest paper possible is desirable to attract the eye of the consumer. In the textile industry bleaching and oxidizing agents find many uses such as fabrics are somtimes bleached before dyeing and printing, or the need might arise to reclaim colored cloth, or white fabrics might need to be made whiter and brighter. The most popular bleaching agent is hydrogen peroxide.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation markets an oxidizing and bleaching agent for the textile industry called **"Textone." "Textone"** is a sodium chlorite product the major applications of which utilize its ability to oxidize impurities and dyes while keeping the fiber degradation to a minimum. This applies to man-made and natural fibers, with the exception of wool and silk.

"Textone" is adaptable to both acid and alkaline conditions. In an acid bath it is said to bleach successfully a number of textile fibers including nylon, acrylics, polyester, viscose, acetate rayon, cotton, and blends of these materials. **"Textone's"** bleaching power is dormant; it must be activated to achieve effective bleaching. The important end product of the activation reaction is chlorine dioxide.

Controlling factors in acid **"Textone"** bleaching include temperature, pH, concentration, and liquor to cloth ratio. Also, selection of the proper factors depends on the type of fabric and equipment involved. Any loss of chlorine dioxide represents a loss in bleaching power of the bath. Olin Mathieson claims that some metals, such as iron and nickel, catalyze the release of the chlorine dioxide and appreciably affect the rate. Corrosion inhibitors, important to the proper functioning of the bleach bath since most bleaching is conducted in metallic equipment, will reduce chlorine dioxide loss and improve bleaching efficiency.

Olin Mathieson says that **"Textone"** is used in alkaline bath activated with hypochlorite. This process, while normally confined to cottons, has successfully bleached spun rayon. The presence of **"Textone"** protects the goods from the degrading action of hypochlorite.

"Textone" is also described as being an excellent oxidant for vat dyes in either an alkaline or acid process. The latter has proven advantageous for jig or continuous operation. According to Olin Mathieson, **"Textone"** readily oxidizes most shades and provides colors which are fast to both light and wash tests.

"Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide," technical benzoyl peroxide, is marketed by Lucidol Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. This is a mild organic oxidizing material and as such is a convenient source of active oxygen. Composed of fine granules, **"Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide"** is insoluable in water; slightly soluble in alcohols, petroleum solvents and vegetable oils; soluble in acetone, benzene, ether, carbon tetrachloride and disulfide, chlorobenzene, esters and toluene; and very soluble in chloroform, ethylene dichloride, dichloromethane and trichlorethylene.

'Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide" has been suggested for application as a catalyst for the polymerization of synthetic resins; as a bleaching agent for oils, fats and waxes; as a drying agent for oils of the china-wood oil type; as an ingredient in

—Continued on page 52

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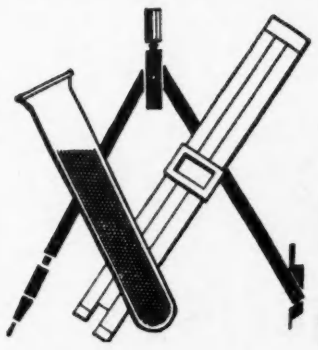

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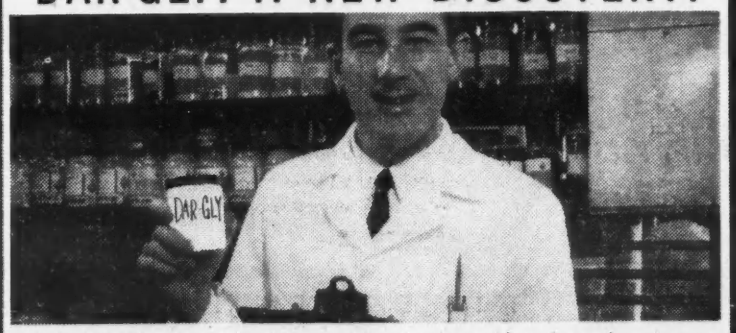

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Coal Chemicals

The volume of orders for phthalic anhydride, naphthalene, and natural and synthetic phenols was building, according to reports of last week. Naphthalene has come under pressure, and consumers were apparently buying material as fast as they could lay hands on it, although there was no overall shortage. A major producer said there were occasional delays in shipping phthalic. Consumers were buying benzene in heavy volume. Although large volume markets showed considerable briskness, there was no hint of frantic buying, sources said. The feeling appeared strong that there would be a steel strike.

Sources were hopeful that the current uptrend in business would continue to the end of the year, regardless of the inventory building that is taking place now. However, veteran observers said, strike or not, the third quarter will be extremely slow.

Withdrawals of tar acids have remained routine. The uptrend in volume of some large volume coal chemicals has not been reflected in cresylic acid and cresol markets. Natural phenol was the exception. The material has been in light supply for many months, and some salesmen say they could sell many times the amount available to them.

April 1 advances on benzaldehyde (4 cents per pound) and creosote (2 cents per gallon) went into effect last week.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended April 5 would amount to 93.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,653,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,631,000 tons in the previous week, 2,556,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,312,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzaldehyde, tech., 4c. per lb.
Creosote oil, 2c. per gal.
80% solution, 1.6c. per gal

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.55	118.14

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Aniline — Tariff Commission reported aniline production in 1958 amounted to 99,766,426 pounds as against 112,838,720 pounds in the previous year and 125,233,736 pounds in 1956. A total of 131,998,703 pounds was produced in 1955. The decline in production from 1955 through 1958 amounted to roughly 32.2 million pounds, or about 25%.

Benzene — The market continued to show improvement under sustained buying of phenol and styrene makers, largely for inventory. Observers continued to feel that consumers were buying heavily as a hedge against a possible steel strike this summer. Demand from makers of dodecylbenzene and mono and dichlorobenzenes was well maintained, it was said. Price was unchanged at 31c. per gallon, and sources anticipated no price action in this market in the months immediately ahead.

Creosote—Price was advanced 2c. per pound on straight creosote oil. The increase brings the tankcar listing to 24c. per gallon. Creosote solutions were also raised on a basis of 24c. per gallon for creosote content and 17c. per gallon for coaltar.

Cresylic Acid — Withdrawals on both wide and narrow boiling acids continued at routine volume. Trade reports indicate that these materials have failed to share substantially in the renewed activity noted in most other large volume coal chemical markets. Salesmen said the movement of cresylic acids and cresols remains "only so-so."

Naphthalene—Pressure of orders has continued to build, according to trade reports. There was felt to be no overall shortage, but consumers were apparently buying naphthalene as fast as they could lay hands on it.

Import naphthalene remained hard to come by in any substantial quantity. Recent arrivals have been previously contracted for, sources said. No tumbling in import naphthalene prices could be expected until after the threat of a steel strike has passed.

Phenol—Pressure of orders was building in both natural and synthetic phenol markets as consumers were beefing up their inventories as well as supplying buyers' current needs. Makers of natural phenol continue to report tight supplies. Salesmen said they could move many times the volume of material which is available to them.

A normal demand from established outlets such as phenolic resins and chemicals, plus extension of comparatively new outlets, such as polycarbonate resins and caprolactum for nylon, make for optimism over the long pull, sources said.

The last price change in the market was a ¾c. per pound reduction in synthetic, and a ½c. per pound reduction in natural phenol, effected in November, 1958.

Pyridine—Tariff Commission reported no production of crudes during 1958. Production of refined 2 degree pyridine during the year amounted to 1,631,043 pounds. Output of the latter material during January, 1959, amounted to 242,975 pounds, according to the Commission.

Toluene—Solvent uses and use as an octane-booster in aviation and motor gasolines remain the top outlets for toluene. With a limited end-use pattern and capacity far outrunning market demand, both petroleum and coaltar producers face oversupply problems. In addition, many petroleum plants are geared so that in producing one solvent, the other is made also, whether it is wanted or not. Thus, when benzene comes under increased demand, as now, unwanted toluene is also produced.

Xylene—Output of xylene by tar distillers and petroleum processors during 1958 amounted to 205.4 million gallons as against a token production by cokeoven operators of 8.4 million gallons. Output from cokeovens has been on the upgrade as steel has continued to operate at sustained high levels since the first of the year.

Dyes

Dyes — Preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicated production of vat jade green last year amounted to 2,530,204 pounds last year, while direct azo black EW output totaled 4,496,259 pounds. Production of naphthol AS in 1958,

Aromatic Chemicals Output: January

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		January 1959	January 1958
Benzene	gals.	28,238,617	25,452,599
Creosote oil	gals.	6,916,692	8,505,587
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	2,427,608	2,592,627
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,368,588	4,221,793
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	53,557,481	40,708,969
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	37,383,034	34,256,974
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	29,127,374	23,893,921
Phenol, tech and USP	lbs.	*53,123,286	47,395,239
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	29,017,531	25,436,437
Styrene monomer	lbs.	*116,283,842	96,034,178
Toluene	gals.	*19,047,802	19,750,324
Xylene	gals.	23,291,481	18,816,546

Source: Bureau of Census.
* Partly estimated.

Coal Chemicals

amounted to 620,882 ponds, and phthalocyanine blue B toner output was 2,719,903 pounds.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde—Price was advanced 4c. per pound across the board, effective April 1. The advance brings the tankcar listing to 46c. per pound, carload or truckload of drums is 47c. per pound, and less carload in drums price is 48c. per pound. The increase was made necessary due to rising costs, sources said. Price had been unchanged in the market for over three years.

p-Cresol—Material was moving in fair volume to makers of the antioxidant, ditert-butyl-p-cresol. Price schedules current in the trade for many months were unchanged and steady. A seasonal increase in gasoline sales was expected to give added pep to the additives market, it was said.

Dodecylbenzene — Market was unchanged. Material has continued to move in good volume. Tariff Commission report indicates production in January at 58.5 million pounds, a gain of approximately 18 million pounds over the comparable month last year. Price in tankcar lots remained at 11.4c. per pound. The last change in the market was a 3/10c. reduction in late January of this year.

Use of this material in synthetic detergents has continued to grow, although at a less spectacular rate in recent years.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended April 5, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	941,148
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,990,538
Benzene	gals.	3,682,035
Coaltar	gals.	21,877,565
Crude chemical oil	gals.	693,477
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	132,090
Toluene	gals.	891,613
Xylene	gals.	264,181

Monochlorobenzene—Demand was good. Makers of DDT were active, it was said. Export market for the latter material has held up well in recent months.

Preliminary totals from Tariff Commission report indicated production of monochlorobenzene last year amounted to 377.5 million pounds.

Nitrobenzene—"Moderate improvement" in the aniline market has been reflected in withdrawals of nitrobenzene, according to trade reports. Price is unchanged from previous quotations. The last change in this market was a 1c. reduction put into effect in February of last year.

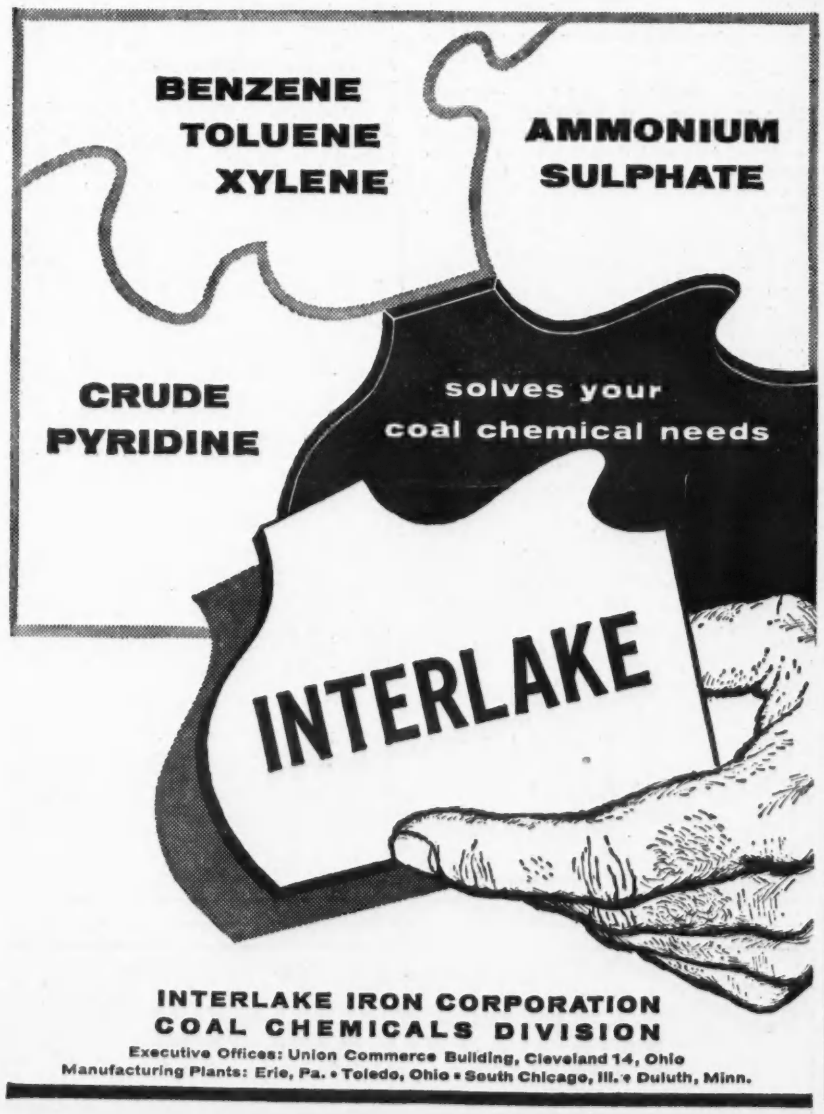
Pentachlorophenol—Volume on this wood preservative material has continued to show a fair increase thus far in the year, according to reports of major suppliers. Demand from utility companies for post and pole treatment was well maintained. Last price change in this market was a 1c. per pound decline in December, 1958. Price was 21c. per pound for carload or truckload lots in bags. Some sources felt the 3c. per pound differential between creosote and penta would encourage more widespread use of penta in some outlets. However, the bulk of the market (railroad tie treatment) was expected to stay with creosote.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers reported a continued increase in the volume of orders being received for phthalic anhydride and phthalate esters. One major producer reported occasional delays in shipping phthalic. Price was unchanged at 17c. per pound for flaked material, bags, carlots.

Styrene Monomer—Price was steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. Rubbergrade styrene monomer in tankcar lots listed at 12c. per pound, while carload and trucklots in drums were 14.5c. per pound and less carload and less truckload quantities were 16.5c. per pound.

Cyanamid Appoints Aid

Dr. Carl W. Weil has been named assistant manager of American Cyanamid Company, Bridgeville, Pa., plant. Dr. Weil has been with Cyanamid and its plastics and resins division since early 1956. He has been operations manager of the Bridgeville plant since 1956.



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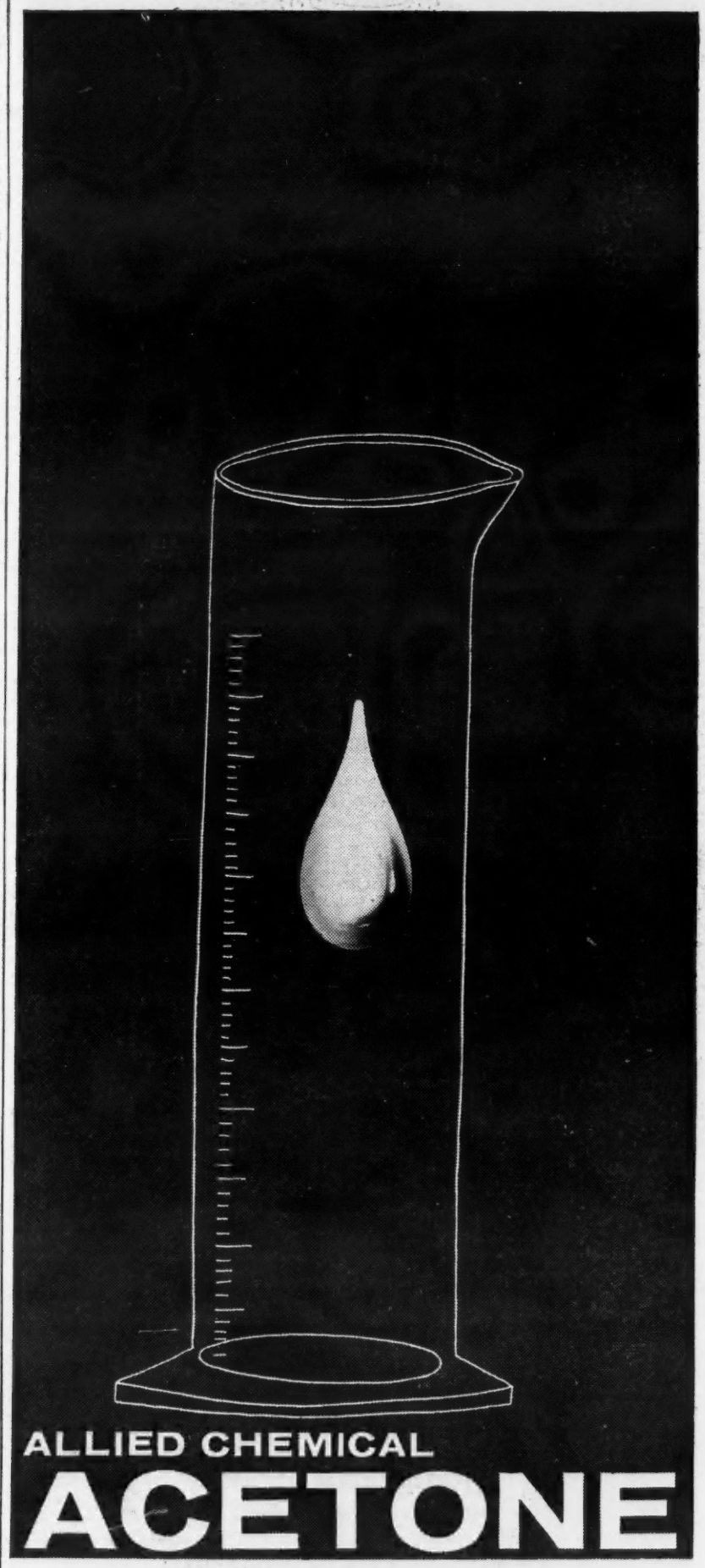

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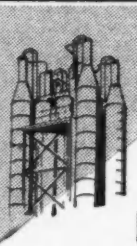

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 49

rubber compounding; burn-out agent for acetate yarns; raw material for organic synthesis; ingredient in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations; and as a catalyst for the addition of halides to olefinic double bonds.

Lucidol's **"Luperco ATC"** is a peroxide paste containing benzoyl peroxide compounded with tricresyl phosphate. Lucidol claims that it may be used instead of **"Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide"** in all instances where the presence of tricresyl phosphate is not objectionable. **"Luperco ATC"** is insoluble in water and soluble in common organic solvents. The fine state dispersion of the benzoyl peroxide in **"Luperco ATC"** is said to make it more soluble than **"Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide"** in most monomers.

The price of **"Lucidol Benzoyl Peroxide"** is 98c. per pound, 20 or more cases, 50 bag cases. **"Luperco ATC"** is listed at 91c. per pound, 20 or more drums, 50-pound non-returnable drums.

Antistatic Agents

Antistatic agents are most widely used in the textile industry where synthetic fibers and yarns tend to develop static charges during processing. There are other areas of industry in which antistatic agents have proven useful. These include plastic resins, waxes and paper.

Antistatic agents lower surface resistivity of synthetic textiles, thereby decreasing the tendency to static accumulation. Some antistatic agents are effective in water systems, others in solvent systems. It has been found that most of these agents are compatible with nonionics and cationics in all proportions, and compatible with anionic only in specific proportions. The choice of application procedure for antistatic agents must be coordinated with the processing of the material being treated.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company markets a durable antistatic finishing agent designed for use on a wide variety of fibers, yarn and fabrics by the name of **"Aston 108."** One of the main advantages of **"Aston 108"** is the fact that it is durable to a large number of launderings or dry cleanings. Also, Onyx claims that **"Aston 108"** does not increase the flammability of fabrics, is not an irritant, sensitizer or fatiguing agent, and does not alter the mechanical properties, nor the aesthetic and functional properties of synthetic fibers and fabrics.

Shortcomings eliminated from synthetic fibers as a result of the increased conductance of the fabric are: the tendency to attract lint and dust from the atmosphere; the tendency to cling to the body or other fabric layers; and the hazard resulting from static charges in the presence of volatile solvents.

American Cyanamid Company offers two antistatic agents called **"Catanac SN"** and **"Catanac SP."** **"Catanac SN"** is offered currently as a 65 percent past in an isopropoyl alcohol-water mixture. It is stable to acids and alkalis; no hydrolysis is observed after boiling for one hour in either 5 percent caustic or 5 percent sulfuric acid. It also is said to have a high calcium and salt tolerance.

"Catanac SN" is capable of preventing the accumulation of static charge on a wide variety of substances. It imparts antistatic properties to textiles, plastics, paper, surface coatings, glass and waxes. Among specialty applications, **"Catanac SN"** is used in negatives, plates and prints, phonograph records and other items which collect dust and accumulate static electricity.

Besides being an antistatic agent, **'Catanac SP"** is used where surface active properties are required. **"Catanac SP"** solution may be applied to resins and plastics. Cyanamid says that it will give control to textile fibers and fabrics.

Surface Active Agents

One type of surface active agent is the emulsifier. The effectiveness of surface active agents as emulsifiers is based on their ability to lessen interfacial tension. Technically, an emulsion is a heterogeneous mixture of two or more liquids, normally insoluble in each other, held in suspension, one in the other, by the addition of small amounts of emulsifiers or, less frequently, by mechanical agitation. The emulsifiers lower the surface tension and keep the droplets from coalescing.

Stepan Chemical Company's **"Toximul 500'** is an anionic-nonionic blended emulsifier which is soluble in water, aromatic and chlorinated solvents, but insoluble in aliphatic solvents. Stepan developed **"Toximul 500,"** an amber liquid, for top performance with a broad range of pesticides and to give excellent emulsions with most of the major toxicants such as toxaphene, DDT, BHC, aldrin, and chlordane.

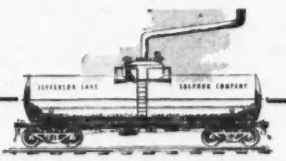
Two other emulsifiers marketed by Stepan are **"Ninox BFO"** and **"Ninox BDO,"** which are two closely related oils soluble nonionic emulsifiers. Stepan claims that **"Ninox BDO"** is the more hydrophilic of the two, and therefore tends to form oil-in-water emulsions; **"Ninox BFO"** is the more hydrophobic and forms water-in-oil emulsions.

According to Stepan, **"Ninox BFO"** is suitable for use in emulsifiable degreasers. In this type of cleaner, 20 percent of the product is dissolved in kerosene or light fuel oil, and resultant product is further diluted by the user with about six parts of kerosene. This is then allowed to soak into the greasy surface to be cleaned and finally washed away with water.

"Ninox BDO," on the other hand, in kerosene emulsifies water into the oil, thus forming greasy emulsions that cannot easily be rinsed away. **"Ninox BDO"** is described as being adaptable for use wherever water-in-oil emulsions are desired as in dispersing unwanted water in fuel oil tanks, marine engines, etc.

Two emulsifiers offered by Antara Chemicals Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, are **"Emulphor EL-620"** and **"Emulphor EL-719."** These two polyoxyethylated vegetable oils are predominately hydrophilic, with **"Emulphor EL-719"** the more hydrophilic and thus the more water-soluble. This difference is due to the fact that, according to Antara, **"Emulphor EL-719"** contains the larger percentage by weight of combined ethylene oxide.

Another difference between these two emulsifiers is the fact that, whereas **"Emulphor EL-620"** is essentially anhydrous, **"Emulphor EL-719"** contains approximately three percent water. These differences signify that **"Emulphor EL-620"** is preferrable to **"Emulphor EL-719"** when the surfactant required must be anhydrous, slightly less hyrophilic and less water-soluble or more oil-soluble. Even though **"Emulphor EL-719"** contains water, Antara says that this does not indicate that its solubility in non-polar solvents is thereby decreased. Conversely, the hydrocarbon-solubility of many nonionic surfactants is increased by the presence of a small amount of water.



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Renegotiation Extension Asked by Administration

The contract renegotiation law, due to expire next June 30, will be extended to September 30, 1961, if congress approves an administration request made last week. Hearings will be held on the proposal April 27 by the house ways and means committee.

Two changes in the law also were recommended. One would require the Renegotiation Board to give due consideration to the fact that the defense contractor is putting economies into effect under an incentive-type contract. The other would give parties the right to appeal from Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases.

Acting Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles submitted the administration's recommendations in a letter to the committee stating that military spending can be expected to continue at or near present high rates for the foreseeable future. About half of defense spending is subject to renegotiation under the law.

Soybean Seen Revolutionary

—*Continued from page 7*

modity into a form, which tremendously increases its usefulness."

In plumping for the soybean, Mr. Huge also pointed up the lack of direction in the nation's handling of its surplus of the vegetable bean and other materials. "We need a positive approach to the blessing of America's food abundance to replace our past negative approach to our so-called agricultural surplus problem," he told the Chemurgic Conference.

He further stressed this point in noting that "otherwise, will not historians compare our actions to those of ants and squirrels . . . storing that food which exceeds the needs of our own stomachs."

"A brief review of events leading to past wars," he added, "often reveals a common circumstance: privation or a threat to food supplies was an important factor inducing people to follow the saber rattlers."

Pointing out that "this nation has the privilege of enjoying the most abundant food supply in world history," Mr. Huge urged that we accept "our responsibility to find distribution methods whereby this abundance might be used in the world constructively as 'food for peace.'

"With such an approach," he added, "there need be no foreseeable limit to the horizons of soybeans or any other food product of US agriculture."

Chemical Makers Get Ear

—*Continued from page 3*

nessmen operating in several states faces a tremendous problem in determining the amount of his income which should be attributed to each of those states."

The decisions of the supreme court cited by the committee were Northwestern State Portland Cement Company v. State of Minnesota and T. V. Williams, State Revenue Commissioner (Georgia) v. Stockham Valves and Fittings, Inc. These rulings were handed down by the court on February 24 with three justices dissenting from the majority opinion. In addition, the court took a similar position on March 2 in the case of Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation v. Collector of Revenue (Louisiana) when it held that neither the commerce clause nor the fourteenth amendment precludes the imposition of state income tax on income earned in the state by a corporation engaged solely in interstate commerce.

According to Sen. Sparkman, it is possible that the Committee may decide to hold further hearings in the field following the Washington session.

Non-Price Competition

—*Continued from page 4*

greatest need of the producer's customer is how to get rid of the product.

Resolve this problem, Mr. Cascino intimates, and the barbarism of open price-warfare might be put behind the industrial world.

In light of the findings of the survey, Mr. Cascino said, his firm felt that "if we could find some way to effectively and economically fulfill the needs—as expressed by our customers—then we would have provided them with a justifiable reason for selecting us as their supplier—even though there was no difference in the products produced by all companies."

International Minerals' answer to a great extent threw responsibility on the shoulders of its field salesmen. A special training program, keying them to these specific needs, was organized by the firm. Also, the firm issued manuals dealing with these specific problems.

Though these were the major steps of the program, there was a big element lacking. What was it? "Emotion—excitement — life — sparkle — and glamor." Through a number of semantic gimmicks, International Minerals gave its service program an aura of romance.

This program was launched ten months ago, Mr. Cascino said, and the "results have been excellent. Not only have we succeeded in getting tremendous editorial support, and in opening new accounts and upgrading old accounts—but we have definitely succeeded in creating a wholly new supplier image in the fertilizer industry. The customer response and increased sales have been most rewarding."

In other words, cut-throat pricing isn't the only key to winning industrial friends and influencing buyers.

Hercules Powder Appoints

E. St. Pierre Bellinger has been named assistant director of operations for Hercules Powder Company's explosives department. Mr. Bellinger has been plant manager and vice-president of Ketona Chemical Corporation, a firm jointly owned by the Wilmington, Del., firm, and Alabama By-Products Corporation.

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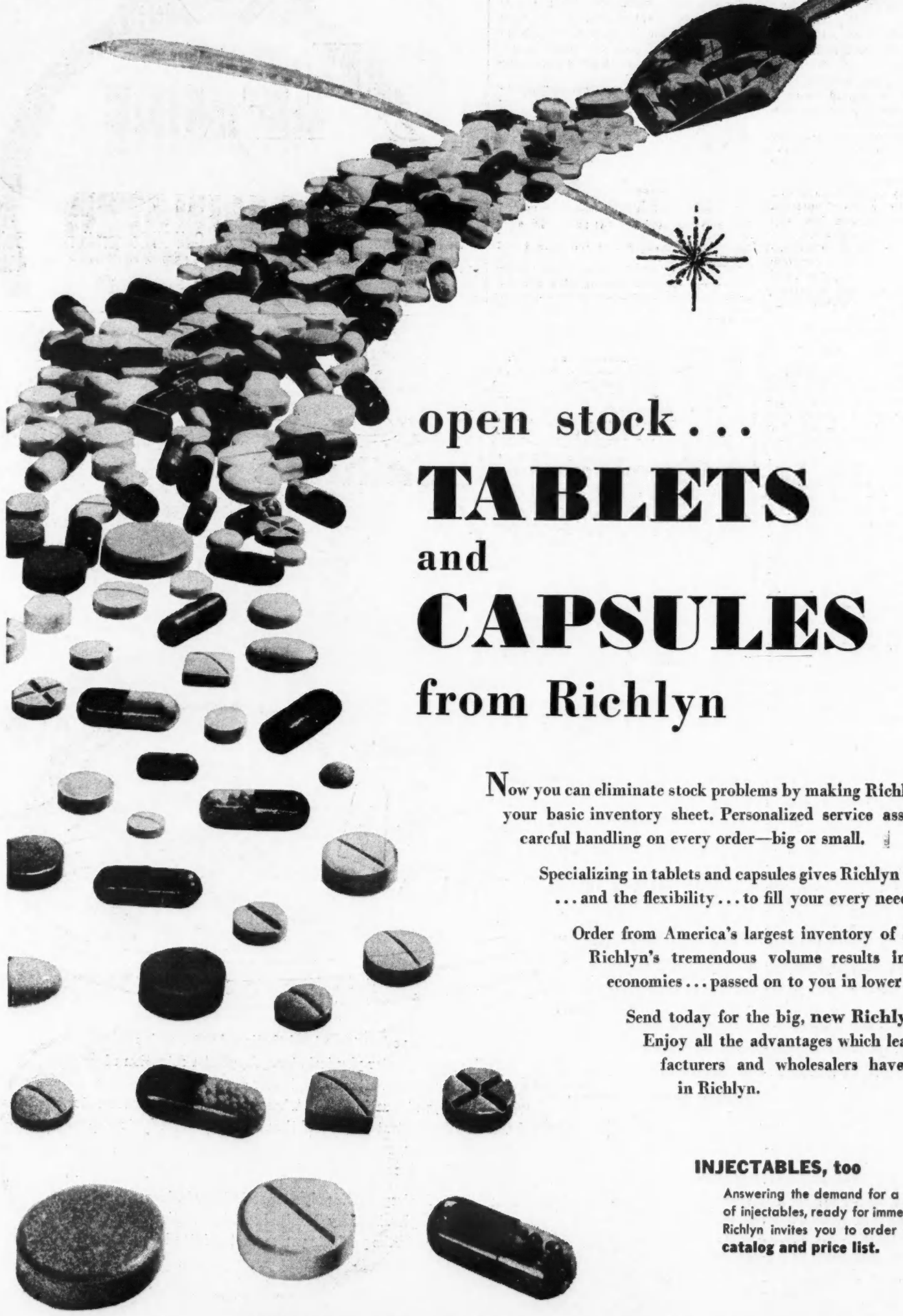

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Fine chemical prices are on the move again—downward. Following a substantial cut in vitamin B_{12} listings a fortnight ago, leading makers last week announced a 25 percent reduction in the price of 1-lysine monohydrochloride, an amino acid available commercially for only a few years. New and lower schedules, which set the 25- and 100-pound fiber drum listings at $6 per pound, were said to reflect production economies as well as the desire to expand usage in fields where the higher price has prevented all-out acceptance.

Used to increase the protein availability in foods, lysine finds its biggest consumers among cereal manufacturers, specialty bread makers, and the pharmaceutical industry itself. In addition, there are many other areas of potential growth, such as poultry and feed supplements, trade people emphasize.

General Services Administration last week released the details on its proposed quinine sale, tentatively set for October 1. The agency said that it intends to offer the total quantity—an estimated 13,860,000 ounces of which the largest percentage is sulfate powder—in one lot to be purchased on a negotiated bid basis.

Stressing the fact that the purchaser will be required to remove a minimum of 2 million ounces from the stockpile during each twelve month period, GSA noted that when offers are solicited, bidders will be asked whether they can meet this condition.

Keeping tabs on the USSR . . . According to Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin, Russia, under her fifth five-year plan (1951-55), raised the output of drugs, including antibiotics, and medical equipment at least 2½ times the production in 1950. With the additional supply, retail prices of medicines reportedly dropped by almost 700 million rubles during 1951-54, with concurrent improvement in the quality of the products.

The output of the chemical pharmaceutical industry registered a three-fold rise, with the increase in penicillin and streptomycin particularly noteworthy. Output of ampules, it was said, rose from 212 million in 1950 to 572 million in 1955, while output of prepared medicines increased from 291 million to 696 million units during the same period.

For the sixth five-year plan (1956-60), the directives of the 20th congress of the CPSU stipulated a two-fold increase in pharmaceutical production on what was obtained in 1955, and capital investment 3 times greater than for the 5th plan. Based on past performance, it seems like this goal is within easy reach for the Russians.

Acetophenetidin — Contract customers started paying 2 cents per pound more for small quantities of acetophenetidin, April 1. New schedule, which was effective on a spot basis earlier, carries revised listings for less than 1,000-pound quantities of $1.24 (250-pound drum) and $1.26 (100-pound drum).

For 1,000-pound orders or larger, prices remain unchanged at $1.20 and $1.22 per pound, 250- and 100-pound drums, respectively.

No reason was given for the price advance. But this being the slow shipping season for acetophenetidin, it's possible that sellers are trying to encourage large volume buying to realize the greatest savings on freight.

Acetophenetidin finds its greatest outlet in APC tablets, which are, by no means, a seasonal item. Nonetheless, consumption of APC's is greatest in the cold and flu months of winter. To meet this increased demand, buying of acetophenetidin usually strengthens after Labor day and tapers off with the approach of Spring.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., less than 1,000-lbs., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

1-Lysine monohydrochloride, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
60.85	60.87	61.15	63.19

For Current Prices see page 9

Antibiotics—Domestic inquiry for penicillin was described last week as moderate, supplies fully adequate and, in fact, a bit on the "much" side. Competition was thus as keen as it had been in previous weeks, keeping prices at low levels—$27 to $28 per billion units.

Much the same market story was recorded for DHS and streptomycin. Actual trading prices for these antibiotics were said to be in a range of $37 to $38 per kilogram, unchanged from the previous week.

According to a recent issue of Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin, Russia, under her fifth five-year plan (1951-55), increased antibiotics production 2½ times 1950 output. As a result, imports in general have been greatly reduced. Bacitracin and viomycin are still imported, however.

Since 1954, it was said, much work has been done by the Russians in the production and preparation for clinical use of a number of antibiotics like penicillin and its preparations, streptomycin, levomycetin, sintomycin, viomycin, tetracycline, tetramycin, colimycin, flamycin, actinoidin, ecmolin, albomycin, inamin, the antidysentery "antibiotic No. 16" and salts of usnic acid.

1-Lysine — A leading producer announced a 25 percent reduction in the price of 1-lysine monohydrochloride, effective March 30. Others in the business quickly followed along.

New schedules set the 25- and 100-pound fiber drum listings at $6 per pound, the 5-pound fiber drum listing at $8. Prior to the change, the large quantity price had been quoted at $8.

1-Lysine monohydrochloride, an amino acid available commercially for only a few years, is used to increase the protein availability in foods. Major consumers of the chemical include cereal manufacturers, specialty bread makers, and the pharmaceutical industry which combines lysine with vitamins and minerals to formulate "growth and appetite stimulants, geriatric preparations, pediatric and prenatal products and standard dietary supplements."

In addition, there are many areas of potential growth, among which a trade source cites poultry and feed supplements. But here as in the applications mentioned above, usage has been held back by the high price.

Cereal manufacturers, for example, have been reluctant to add lysine to all their products, a trade source explained, because the additional cost would force them to increase the price of the individual package of cereal proportionately, which, of course, wouldn't go over big with the public, the extra nutritional value notwithstanding.

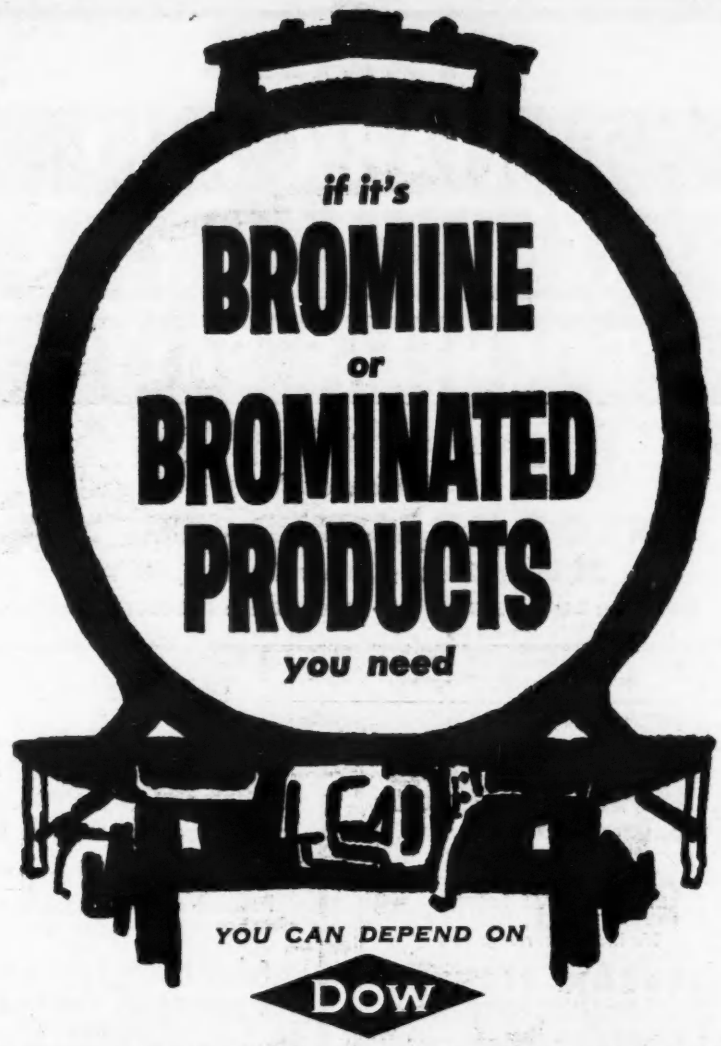
Thus, the lower prices are intended to

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: January

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		January 1959	December 1958
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,890,046	1,529,563
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	337,607	438,630
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	23,992,088	23,616,939
Niacin and amide	lbs.	216,927	222,404
Penicillin salts	million units	36,602,532	48,633,323
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	18,312,231	7,904,241
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	502,990	452,467
Tetracycline	gms.	12,615,260	*
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	20,957	20,367

*Data not reported.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

develop these existing markets, and with the growth in usage which is bound to come, eventually pave the way for a further reduction.

Niacin—The Treasury department recently dismissed complaints that niacin from Sweden was being dumped into the US and threatening injury to the domestic industry.

In its statement, Treasury said that niacin "is not being, nor likely to be, sold in the US at less than fair value within the meaning of the anti-dumping act."

Quinine—General Services Administration last week published the details on its proposed quinine sale, tentatively set for October 1.

The agency said that it plans to offer the total quantity—an estimated 13,860,000 ounces of which the major portion is sulfate powder—in one lot to be purchased on a negotiated bid basis.

Emphasizing the fact that the purchaser will be required to remove a minimum of 2 million ounces of quinine from the stockpile during each twelve month period, GSA noted that when offers are solicited, bidders will be asked to state whether they can meet this condition.

This plan, according to the agency, is designed to protect the US against avoidable loss on the sale of quinine, and also safeguard producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

There has of late been some concern among several of the sellers of quinine that once the government's sale of quinine got underway, market prices would be unnaturally depressed. Whether or not GSA's announcement will dispell these fears was still strictly a speculative discussion late last week.

Asked about possible bid prices for the government's quinine, one trade member replied that bids may run in the vicinity of 5c. an ounce. This low bid, he figured, would compensate for the age of the material and the cost of reprocessing that would be necessary to meet domestic standards.

Vitamins—The most recent significant development in the vitamins market was the substantial reduction in B_{12}. Initiated by a leading maker March 19, the price cut was reflected eventually in schedules of other manufacturers as well.

New listings were set up as follows: crystalline vitamin B_{12}, $139 per gram; oral grade solids, $128 per gram; and 0.1 percent trituration of crystalline B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, $160 per kilo.

Improved manufacturing process, affording greater production at less cost, were said to be behind the substantial reductions, the second instance of price activity in little more than three months. New prices were also designed to spur greater usage of B_{12} in areas, such as prepared foods, where the price tag had prevented all-out acceptance, sources remarked.

Prices on B_1, B_2, B_6, and E were dropped to new lows midway through the first quarter and, according to trade re-

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ports of last week, further action is not anticipated. However, a minority view held that thiamine or B_1 listings were being subjected to shading in some instances and thought that this might necessitate official price action at some later date. Nonetheless, requirements were said to be at a good level.

Only other price change that might be coming up—and one that is frequently predicted—is a reduction in ascorbic acid. Imports are said to be finding a home here, principally because of the lower price. Also seen as a weakening factor was the over-availability of domestic material.

Botanicals

Prices on the majority of domestic and imported botanicals are relatively stable, but short supplies of yerba santa leaves and agar agar, in face of good interest, have boosted listings on these materials during the past few weeks. Also meeting with better than routine demands, but without corresponding price increases, are papain, ipecac root, senna leaves, and quince seed.

Food and Drug Administration detained the following botanicals shipments during the two week period ended March 27: at New York, 3 lots (94 bags) of karaya gum; 80 bags of juniper berries; 162 bags of kola nuts; 250 bags of orange peel; and 9 lots (638 cases) of papain. And at Baltimore, 21 packages of licorice root.

Agar Agar—Dealers advanced the price of agar agar, No. 1 Kobe, 10c. to 20c. per pound two weeks ago. It was said at the time that light supplies here as well as indications that the new Japanese crop was short prompted the price revision.

New quote is $1.90 to $2.10 a pound. The powdered material is listed at $2.50, unchanged.

Ipecac Root—Requirements are termed steady and in good volume but with stocks fully adequate, prices have remained unchanged, at $8 to $8.50 for the root, $9.50 to $10 for the powder. Continued stability is anticipated.

Papain—Interest is described as good for this widely-used meat tenderizer base, supplies sufficiently available to meet all requirements. Current listing on purified papain is $6 to $7 per pound.

Yerba Santa Leaves—Short suplies, in face of moderate inquiry, has boosted the price of yerba santa leaves to a range of 50c. to 55c. per pound, compared with the 40c. to 42c. most recently quoted.

A domestic botanical grown in California, yerba santa will continue in short supply until the new crop is available sometime in July, a dealer here noted.

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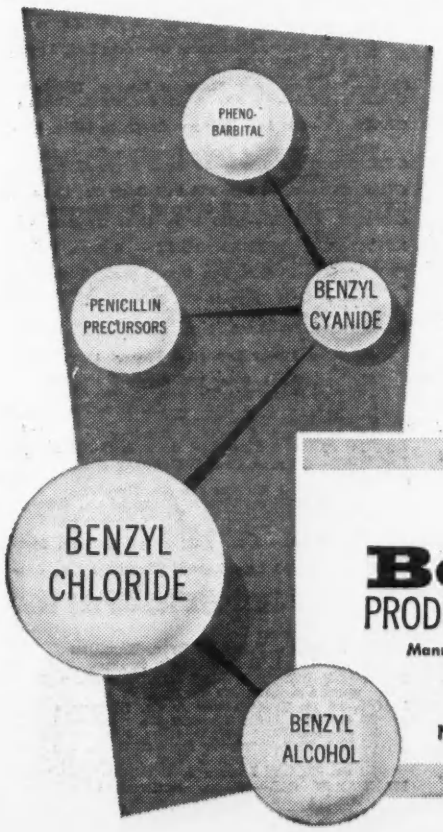

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17 bgs, Havana
45 bgs, Tampico
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2 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Bangkok
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20 dms, Hamilton Forwarding Co, Bremen
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2 dms, Heidls Inc, Hamburg
20 bgs, Hamburg
5 dms, Hamburg
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CALCIUM LACTATE—2 dms, Rotterdam
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CANDELILA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, J H Elton, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
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CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
200 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROFERONE—100 bgs, Chemagro Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—110 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
75 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Keelung
CLAY, BURNT—100 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
COBALT OXIDE—149 cks, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—40 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
230 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—44 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT SHELLS—631 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kingston
COD OIL—200 dms, M L Bistritzky, Bremen
2 dms, R Christiansen, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Hamburg
165 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPPER DUST—25 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Hamburg
CORN OIL—260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—500 bgs, J H Lawenstein, Antwerp
400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
125 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Antwerp
80 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—25 dms, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Liverpool
276 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
315 tons, Midland Tar Distillers, Manchester
150 dms, Tar Residuals Ltd, Hamburg
29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
CUMIN SEED—600 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
507 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
200 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—134 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DICYCLOHEXYLAMINE—24 dms, Hamburg
DILL SEED—174 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
DYES, COALTAR—160 dms, U S Rubber Co, Hamburg
31 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
12 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
12 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
12 dms, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—125 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—90 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Hemala International, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,440 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
3,070 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
FORMIC ACID—17 dms, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—170,738 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
108,021 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
323,470 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
118,121 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
716,060 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
338,102 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,556 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
121,815 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Aruba
662,301 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
152,330 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Curacao
102,631 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
111,176 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
196,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
111,290 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Caripito
50,854 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Santiago
GALL—2 dms, Wilson & Co, Port Adelaide
6 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Melbourne
GALLNUTS—500 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Izmir
102 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
GELATIN—300 bgs, B Young, London
220 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
33 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, Algiers
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Algiers
GINGER—329 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Lagos
80 bgs, R D Webb & Co, London
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
240 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
48 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
232 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
30 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
56 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
513 bgs, Hourafric Trading Co, Ltd, Lagos
139 bgs, Chemical Bank, Lagos
361 bgs, Union Merchants Overseas Ltd, Lagos
132 bgs, Freetown
1,280 bgs, Cochin
GLUE—800 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—295 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
GUANIDINE NITRATE—14 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—2,911 bgs, Mitchell Beck Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,965 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hanstport
1,6-HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE — 4 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Genoa
IRON BLUE—58 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—91 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
40 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Rotterdam
ISONIAZIDE—4 dms, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—1,003 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
441 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
245 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
57 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
122 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—6 djns, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—495 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
10 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAMP BLACK—5 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—292 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
82 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—5 cs, Yardley of London, Marseille
LEAD, RED—100 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
LEMON OIL—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
60 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Hamilton
LINDANE—1 dm, D G Mamlok, Bremen
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—287 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—14 cs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
95 cs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
28 cs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
42 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Singapore
16 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rotterdam
16 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—16 cs, National City Bank, Naples
MELAMINE—200 bgs, Liverpool

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MARINCO® O
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MAGCAL®
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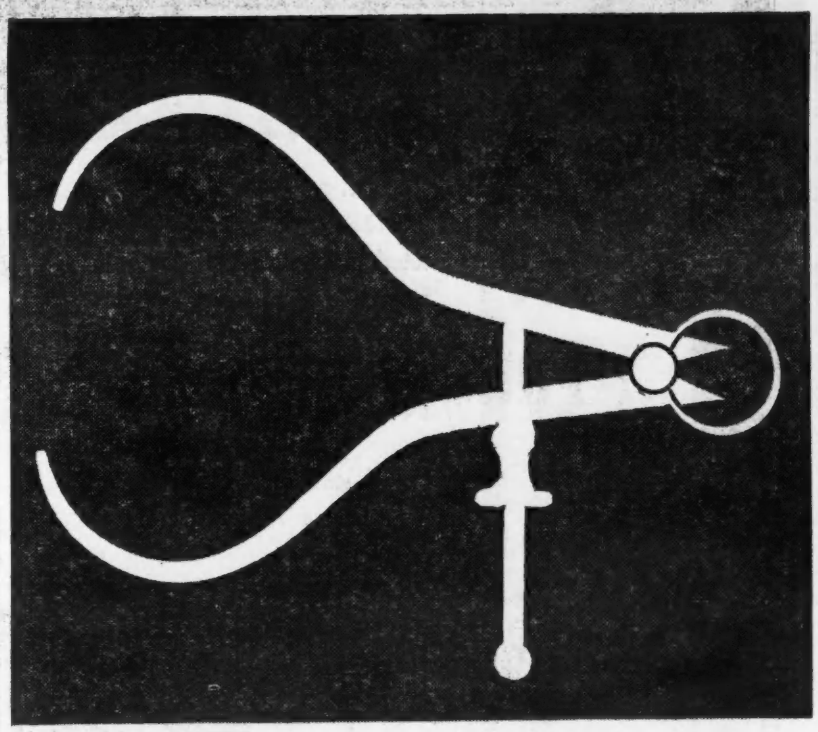
MERCURIC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
METALLIC SODIUM—20 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—553 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—160 dms, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—30 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—2,426 bgs, H J Schulter, Bombay
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
1.4-NAPHTHOQUINONE—400 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
36 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
200 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
14 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
20 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
OENANTHOL—68 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Marseille
OLIVE OIL—194 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
72 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sfax
24 dms, Societe General, Sfax
75 dms, American National Chicago, Sfax
50 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
143 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Sfax
431 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
24 dms, American Trust Co, Sfax
75 dms, Mercantile Trust Co, Sfax
24 dms, Second Bank Boston, Sfax
108 dms, First National Boston, Sfax
102 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Algiers
25 dms, Aroma Food Co, Algiers
173 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
385 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
25 dms, American Trust Co, Malaga
192 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
351 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Haifa
405 dms, Sfax
OPIUM—100 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—40 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Kingston
OREGANO LEAVES—221 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Tampico
PALM OIL, HYDROGENATED—3 dms, R C Brill Co, London
PALMAROSA OIL—6 pots, Olsen Importing Co, Bombay
5 dms, National City Bank, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—201 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—34 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
300 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, John D Walsh Co, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
600 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—1,040 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
1,540 bgs, Singapore
2,240 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—40 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Alicante
PEPPER, WHITE—60 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—264 tons, Steuber & Co, Hemiksen
300 dms, Diamond Chemicals, Marseille
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,481 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
121,995 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
108,440 bbls, California Oil Co, Salvador
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
265,651 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYAMIDE—2 cs, Rhodia Inc, Marseille
POLYETHYLENE — 56 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Manchester
15 bgs, Goodrich Gulf Chemicals, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—902 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Schiff Products, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P Olender, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
80 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
700 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Izmir
300 bgs, Hoger Corp, Izmir
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—67 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,375 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM SULFATE—150 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—245 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRENE—3 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
PYROGALLIC ACID—5 cs, Glasgow
QUASSIA CHIPS—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—880 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
4,130 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
3,129 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—104 bgs, J Kooby Inc, Khorramshahr
ROSEMARY OIL—19 dms, Seville
RUTILE SAND—5,498 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
RUTIN—22 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SAFFLOWER—46 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—574 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Singapore
339 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Madras
9 cs, George Luedens & Co, Bombay
5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaria
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
1,450 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—34 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SENNA PODS—32 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—110 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
SHELLAC—54 kgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

——Continued on page 71



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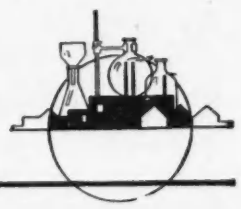

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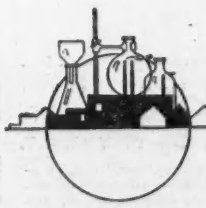

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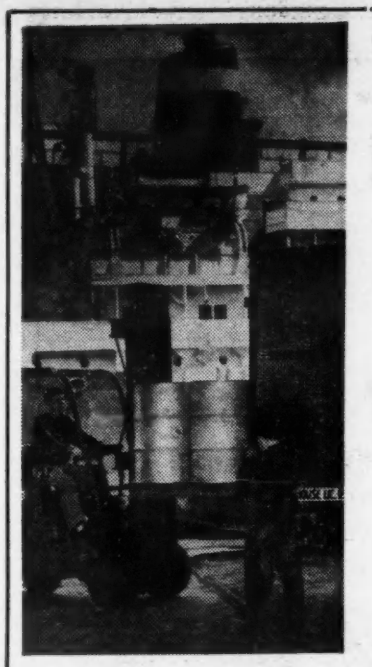

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Tornadoes in Madagascar have clouded the supply picture on clove oil. Spot prices on both clove leaf and clove bud oil were boosted 5 cents per pound over previous inside prices. Sources contacted late in the week indicated that further advances could take place this week should weather damage prove extensive. In some quarters, sources said suppliers at origin had cabled that further price quotes on the oil would not be available for at least two weeks. Peppermint oil listings were off 5 cents from previous quotations on native, and 10 cents on redistilled. Ocotea cymbarum was very strong. A trade source said substantial quantities had been traded at 41 cents per pound. Shipping prices were said to have risen 25 to 30 percent from the low point achieved two months ago. The material was not being freely offered at source, it was said. The geranium oil market continued strong, but unchanged from last report. Much the same could be said of Haitian vetiver and amyris. Prices on all of these oils have continued to move upward since the latter part of 1958.

Weakness in the eucalyptus oil market was diffcult to overcome. Material was freely offered at 51 cents per pound for 70-75 percent material. The spot market for patchouli oil was firmer as sacrifice lots had been disposed of. Low priced citronella oil lying heavily on the spot market has reportedly been largely disposed of, and firmer prices were more nearly reflecting normal replacement costs, it was said. South American petitgrain oil was also firmer on reports of tightening of supplies at origin. Rosemary oil continues an upward trend in evidence since the first of the year. Inside price was moved up 2 cents per pound. Sandalwood oil held at unchanged levels.

In aromatic chemicals markets, a producer announced a 10 cent reduction in linalool. Linalyl acetate was reduced 20 cents per pound. Citronellol was reduced 20 to 30 cents per pound, as to quality and geraniol was dropped 20 cents per pound across the board. In other quarters, eugenol advanced 25 cents, while isoeugenol was raised 30 cents. The increases reflect the unsettled market for clove oil.

Price Trends

Advanced

Eugenol, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Isoeugenol, 30c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Funtuas, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 4c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, 3c. per lb.
hulled, ½c per lb.
Clove bud oil, 5c. per lb.
leaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Spanish, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamoms, Alleppey green, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon green, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje & Padang, "A," ½c. per lb.
"B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., whole, 8c. per lb.
W.I., 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
Malabar, ½c. per lb.
White, Muntok, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
French, 2c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 75c. per lb.
rectified, 75c. per lb.
Copaiba oil, 40c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 5c. per lb.
redistilled, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
145.91	146.20	146.94	145.82

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Camphor—Price in this market remained steady at previously reported levels. Trading has been routine over the first quarter of the year, sources said. Price on sassafrassy camphor was quoted in a range of 35c. to 55c. per pound, while white camphor was 26c. to 50c. per pound.

Cananga—Price on native cananga oil was quoted in a range of $6.50 to $7 per pound, while rectified was $8.25 to $10 per pound. The market was quiet. Sources said there was a modest demand for the oil. Not a great deal of this oil is available, it was said.

Cedarwood—Price ranged from 51c. to 95c. per pound, according to reports of last week. Some dealers have been a shade firmer in their quotations on this oil. Material from one supplier moved up 1c. per pound two weeks ago.

Citronella—Low priced material lying heavily on the spot market was reported to have been disposed of to a large extent, and firmer spot levels were more nearly reflecting normal replacement costs. Withdrawals were routine.

Clove Bud—Price was strong at $2.65 per pound, up 5c. over previous quotations. Sources contacted late in the week admitted that this price could move up in a hurry. Some sources had already boosted prices as much as 15c. to 20c., the range extending to $3 per pound. Tornadoes in Madagascar have damaged the clove oil crop. What future prices will be depends on further evaluation of the damage that has been done. Extensive damage would mean significantly higher prices in this market, it was said.

Clove Leaf—Cables from Madagascar indicate tornadoes have damaged the clove oil crop. Material was reported difficult to get. On the spot market, dealers boosted prices to a range of $1.05 to $1.50 per pound. There were definite indications at the close of the week that there would be heavy pressure on the $1.05 per pound price for an advance. Pending further evaluation of the damage done, the status of this oil was extremely uncertain as to availability and price. In some quarters, sources said suppliers at origin had discontinued quotations for at least two weeks.

Copaiba—The oil was in routine demand, sources said. Price in this market was quoted in a range of $1.35 to $1.75 per pound last week.

Eucalyptus—Business on 70-75% material was being done at 51c. per pound. The range was from 51c. to 90c. per pound on 70-75% oil, and 57c. to 90c. per pound on 80-85% eucalyptus oil. The market has remained unchanged after a slight firming tendency last month. Weakness in this oil was reflected in a 5c. decline in eucalyptol several weeks ago.

Geranium—The oil remained strong at $19.50 to $21 per pound for Bourbon and $19 for Algerian. Storms at origin have damaged the crop again this year and indications were that prices would be maintained at high levels. Sources said the continued high prices may encourage soap companies to begin looking for, and finding, substitutes.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Price was strong at 39c. per pound and ranged up to 65c. according to reports of last week. A trade source reported that a substantial quantity of material had been traded at 41c. per pound. Indications were that the spot market would advance further.

Prices for shipment have advanced 25-30% from the low achieved two months ago. Shipping prices were strong and material was not being freely offered, it was said.

Orange—The oil was unchanged. Buyers have been reluctant to contract for large lots of Florida oil as further evaluation of replacement costs by dealers here could result in lower prices in the next month or so.

Patchouli—The market was firmer as sacrifice lots on the market had been disposed of, sources said. Demand has been quiet, movement sluggish at the $4 to $4.75 per pound level.

Peppermint—Columbia River natural peppermint oil was quoted 5c. lower at

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended March 27

Anise seed, 3 lots, 434 bags.
Caraway seed, 3 lots, 400 bags.
Cashew nuts, 2 lots, 27 cases.
Cassia, 35 lots, 3,001 bales.
Chillies, 163 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 391 bags.
Juniper berries, 80 bags.
Karaya gum, 3 lots, 94 bags.
Kola nuts, 162 bags.
Mace, 6 lots, 96 cases.
Nutmegs, 8 lots, 472 bags.
Orange peel, 250 bags.
Papain, 9 lots, 638 cases.
Poppy seed, 3 lots, 1,000 bags.
Sesame seed, 110 bags.

Essential Oils

$3.70 per pound, while distilled was off 10c. per pound to $3.90. The market has continued to yield ground grudgingly as profit margins have been pressured.

Petitgrain—The market was firmer last week on reports of tightening supplies at source. Price remained in a range of $2.25 to $2.55 per pound, according to sources contacted last week.

Pimento Leaf—Price was stronger in some quarters at $2.15 per pound. Other sources maintained a price of $1.95 per pound. Demand was routine.

Rosemary—Price ranged from 97c. to $1.50, according to report of sources contacted last week. This market has continued an upward tendency since the first of the year. Inside price of 97c. per pound, quoted last week, was 2c. over the best price of previous reports. The market was firm.

Sandalwood—The advance of this oil was halted last month by new arrivals. However, as yet stocks on hand were not sufficiently heavy to cause a reversal. Listings ranged from $11.25 per pound to $14.50 per pound.

Spearmint—Market has continued to give ground from the high point attained last fall. Demand was routine at a modest volume, sources said. Listing continued to range from $5.75 to $7.10 per pound. A trade source reported a price drop from $6 per pound to $5.90 per pound on this oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—A producer dropped the price of this material 30c. per pound to $2.30 per pound in drums. Material designated 96-98 percent was reduced 20c. per pound to $2.90, same packing.

Eugenol—Unsettled conditions in the clove oil market brought changes in this material last week. Price was advanced 20c. per pound to $1.95 per pound in drums, and $2.15 per pound in less than drum lots.

Geraniol—A producer announced new and lower schedules for geraniol. The reduction amounted to 20c. per pound across the board.

New prices list soap grade in drums at $1.15 per pound; extra, same packing, was newly quoted at $2 per pound, and 96-98 percent material in 25-lb. cans was $2.85 per pound.

Isoeugenol—As with eugenol, the advance of clove oil was reflected in higher prices for this material. Price was boosted 30c. per pound to $3.85 in drums, and $3.95 per pound in less than drum quantity.

Linalool—A producer announced new and lower prices for linalool and linalyl acetate. Linalool was reduced 10c. per pound across the board, while linalyl acetate declined 20c. per pound.

Under the new schedules, linalool, ex bois de rose, was $3.70 per pound, while linalool, extra, was reduced to $4.35 per pound. Prices are for drum lot quantities.

Linalyl Acetate—An aromatic chemicals producer announced a 20c. per pound across the board reduction on this material.

Under new schedules, 90-92 percent material was listed at $4 per pound, while 96-98 percent was $4.55 per pound. Prices are on drum lots.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Shipment levels for Korintje and Padang types were unmoved. Spot lots were not heavy and forward buying has been discouraged as a result of lack of any discount on futures, it was said. A normal increase in demand could firm spot prices. Shipment business from Saigon has been at a virtual standstill for many weeks.

Ginger — African material remained very strong for shipment, sources said. Nigerian split ginger was available at attractive levels. New crop Cochin ginger was being received at dockside.

Pepper—The market was slightly easier due to pressure to move spots and nearbys. Singapore and India declined somewhat as a result of lack of business during the month. The market faces a problem in absorbing nearby arrivals. Should primary markets maintain their levels, spot prices will firm, it was said. A firmer tone was already evident in the fact that lack of opportunity to buy futures at discount was encouraging many to warehouse unsold arrivals, it was said.

Petroleum Imports Figures Are Revealed by Government

Imports of residual fuel oil of 347,311 barrels daily and finished petroleum products of 76,646 barrels daily have been authorized for the three-month period April 1-June 30 by Capt. Mathew V. Carson, jr., Administrator of the Oil Import Administration.

Allocations totalling 82,773 barrels daily for crude and unfinished oil, finished petroleum products, and residual fuel oil also were established for Puerto Rico.

The allocations for residual fuel oil will allow imports of 343,445 barrels daily in districts I-IV and 3,866 barrels in district V.

Finished petroleum product allocation totalled 69,895 barrels daily in districts I-IV and 6,751 barrels daily in district V. Forty-six importing concerns will share in the quota allotment with allocations divided between seventeen petroleum product importers and twenty-nine residual fuel oil importers.

Molybdic Oxide Offers Are Being Solicited by GSA

General Services Administration is soliciting offers for the production of molybdic oxide from government-owned molybdenum disulfide (molybdenite) now held in the national stockpile. When the processing is completed, the molybdic oxide is to contain 6 million pounds of molybdenum.

Specifications and information concerning the requirements are contained in the invitation for bids, which may be obtained from George K. Casto, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration, 18th and F streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Proposals must be received by Defense Materials Service not later than 3 p.m., May 14.

The conversion of stockpiled molybdenum disulfide is part of a program announced last fall, to convert substantial quantities of materials now in government stockpiles to higher use form.

McKesson in Pact

—*Continued from page 3*

efficiency and to improve chemical distribution services in the interests of both customers and suppliers," Mr. Hildebrandt said.

"The addition of Barada & Page, with its experienced personnel and modern warehouses, is in line with our long-range plans to provide efficient chemical warehousing and delivery services in all of the country's industrial areas," he stated.

Barada & Page, established a half-century ago to serve the chemical industry's distribution needs of the south central and southwest, is a leading distributor of heavy industrial chemicals in those growing markets.

The company operates branch warehouses at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Kansas City, St. Louis, Oklohoma City, Tulsa, Wichita, Corpus Christi, Dallas Fort Worth, Odessa and Houston. Mr. Betts has served as president of Barada & Page since 1936.

The chemical department of McKesson & Robbins distributes over 600 heavy and fine chemicals and feed supplements, manufactured by more than sixty leading chemical companies.

This acquisition will expand McKesson's nationwide chemical distribution services to eleven district offices, forty-three branch sales offices, seventy chemical warehouses and fifteen bulk packing stations.

Fats, Oils Sales

—*Continued from page 4*

nishes, and lacquers was slightly higher than in 1957 (598 million pounds according to Battelle Memorial Institute), but use of fats and oils in these products declined substantially.

The drying oils were affected by competition from low-fat or nonfat products and by the general decline in industrial activity, especially in the first half of 1958.

The "other" nonfood uses of fats and oils took 11.6 pounds per person, up 0.3 pounds above 1957 and a new record. This category has shown a long-run uptrend, reflecting increased use in animal feeds, chemicals, and other industrial products.

The department did not have much to say for the utilization of fats and oils in soap in 1959. The agency feels that use will continue to slide off because of greater consumption of synthetic detergents.

Other industrial outlets are expected to take more fats and oils due mainly to expanded use of fats in animal feeds. Drying oils will meet increased competition from non-fat materials in 1959 but this may be offset by higher industrial production.

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Coatings Materials

Downtrend of prices in the lead market resumed last week after a month's respite as metal fell ½ cent and carried oxide with it. Carlot prices were revised to 13¼ cents per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.45 cents for 97 percent, 13.60 cents for 98 percent, 12¾ cents for litharge and 14.60 cents for mineral orange. The easy trend in lead first took hold in January and caused prices to dip 1½ cents per pound in three stages, last week's action bringing the total to 2 cents.

Market sources are pretty well agreed in attributing this downtrend to inadequacies in the import limitations program for basic metals. It was pointed out that the initial impact of the program last October was quite favorable. Confidence of buyers and sellers was renewed, and prices regained much of the ground lost earlier in the year. But as domestic supply of lead turned ample and then loose, it became apparent to many that the program would need to be tightened up if it was to meet the stated purpose of stabilizing prices.

A source close to the trade pointed to two trouble spots in the program. One was the fact that it limits only imports of basic metals, leaving the door open to various compounds and manufactured articles. Increased importation of materials in these categories would, on a lead-content basis, affect the market just as adversely as imports of the basic metal. The second point alluded to was a growing feeling that the metal allowance might be just too ample to take the slack out of the domestic market.

In one area of the coatings market, a quite contrasting price trend has been spotted by trend watchers. After earning and retaining for many years the reputation of a sloppy market where dark shading and deep cutting abounded, DOP has taken on a steady tone, with major producers moving material at list prices, in contrast to the 1 cent discount that was available a short while ago.

The market had shown signs of gradual stabilization last year, but it was a gradual process indeed, and might well have taken forever but for the impetus provided by the deep price cutting of phthalic anhydride early in the year which was reflected in phthalate listings, trade sources said.

Business volume continues to move upward, but fluctuating weather conditions have made the progress uneven. Shellac makers last week reported sporadically good business volume which exactly reflected the weather picture. Pigment makers, helped by inventory buying for the approaching season, encountered fewer slow days. The fastest moving articles in the coatings market appeared to be vinyls and the plasticizers that go into them.

Quantity differentials for many grades of carbon black were advanced on April 1, with no change in tankcar listings. The rubber grades quoted by OPD are now 1 cent per pound higher for less than carloads and carton carloads, but unchanged for bag carloads and tankcars.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for February, 1959, with figures for January, 1959 and February, 1958, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
February, 1959	118,824	24,695	143,519
January, 1959	124,269	26,890	151,159
February, 1958	99,977	25,712	125,689

Shipments

February, 1959	132,170	28,221	160,391
January, 1959	140,248	31,852	172,100
February, 1958	100,031	23,272	123,303

Stocks

February, 1959	159,114	85,120	244,234
January, 1959	172,461	88,646	261,107
February, 1958	260,965	86,216	347,181

Exports

February, 1959	*	*	*
January, 1959	29,543	15,604	45,147
February, 1958	22,719	10,933	33,652

* Not available

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Shipments of aluminum pigments held up well during 1958, considering the impact made by the recession on other coatings markets. Paste shipments were slightly higher according to Census Bureau data: 15,316,000 pounds in 1958 as against 15,218,000 in '57. Shipments of atomized and grained powder declined to 6,596,000 pounds from the previous year's 8,133,000, while flaked powder shipments eased off to 3,716,000 pounds from 4,836,000.

The weather pattern of the past month has tended to discourage an early start in roofing activity. Warm days, trade sources said, have too often given way to resurgent snow, sleet, hail and wind.

Lead Pigments—Downtrend of prices in this market, after no more than a month's respite, resumed last week with a ½c. decline in lead followed immediately by a similar trimming of the pigments.

Carlot price of red lead were revised to 13c. for 95 percent, 13.45c. for 97 percent and 13.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge in carlots became 12¾c. and mineral orange 14.60c.

The inadequacy of the import limitation program for lead metal was underscored by last week's price decline, observers here felt. By limiting only the importation of basic metal, the program has left the door open to compounds and manufactured products. Increased importation of the latter materials has had just as adverse an effect on the market, it is felt, as would a like increase in the basic metal. Also, it is believed in some quarters that the import allowance is too ample in the first place—not tight enough to take the slack out of the domestic market.

Aside from shifting prices, the lead oxide market is displaying a healthy tone which stems from a sizable amount of advance buying for the spring paint production season. Supply is amply available to meet all consuming requirements.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
103.05	103.06	103.06	101.48

For Current Prices see page 9

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Demand from makers of interior coatings formulations has been increasing over the past two weeks. This demand has been confined mainly to prompt needs. With the greater stability of prices in the market, observers say, there has been a corresponding decline in forward buying.

Last week's trade was featured by continuing stability of prices and adequacy of supply. Philippine grades moved from plentiful stocks at 23¾c. to 26c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs and 22¾c. to 24c. for sorts. Seeds are priced nominally at 20c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—As with copal gum, movement to coatings outlets has been stepped-up to meet immediate requirements. Quotations continued last week to reflect the source market's steady tone. Siam was quoted steady and unchanged at 30c. to 33c. per pound; and Singapore at 36c. to 41c. for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Demand, while improved over last month's pace, has been somewhat spasmodic due to abrupt changes in the weather, marked by constant returns to the rigor of winter.

While there can never be certainty about price levels, the prospect for stability during the next three months is strongly propped by Calcutta's floor prices. The only possible movement is upward, and though not ruled out, that would appear to be unlikely in view of ample production in India and other Far Eastern sources.

Orange grades moved last week from adequate stocks at 36c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached grades met

FOREIGN CHIEF: Alexander D. Duncan, vice-president of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, gets added responsibility of directing Glidden International, C.A., which handles all the firm's foreign operations.

Coatings Materials

fair call at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for January and list December figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	December	January
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	19,221,702	16,932,792
Laminating resins	9,352,244	10,416,444
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,587,527	2,376,360
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	2,887,031	3,060,975
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	9,867,343	7,874,259
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	81,562,522	83,297,609
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	17,830,697	18,979,904
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	5,442,510	5,982,542
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	607,574	608,660
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	1,030,060	1,120,062
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	909,682	869,783
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,115,520	790,210
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,038,779	1,923,324
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,610,316	2,679,101
All other modifications	3,470,459	3,787,277
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,818,263	20,186,878
Protective coating resins including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins	2,602,043	2,823,302

Lacquer Materials

Markets for phthalates, particularly the DOP market, have shown a much steadier tone since the posting of blanket reductions last January, sources in the trade report. The major producers are now able to move material at list price, in contrast to the discounts made necessary previously by price competition form marginal producers. Shaded prices now are reported to involve only distress lots and off-grade material.

The overall market for plasticizers has looked pretty good these days, with Detroit supplying it a good deal of steam. Vinyl makers, supplying the auto center with paint and fabric materials, have been highly active in the plasticizer market, producers report. While the possibility of a steel strike has not affected vinyls directly, it has given an indirect stimulus to business volume by encouraging stockpiling in related industries.

Supply of plasticizers is in good balance, by and large, with the sloppy picture of previous seasons largely cleared up.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 21 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $25.12 as compared with $24.75 the previous week and $21.53 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 783 barrels as against the previous week's 680 and 662 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 9.50 gallons of turpentine and 295.8 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 4; WG, 13; N, 38; M, 25 and K and below, 20.

Rosin—Trade during the week ended March 27 moved substantially over the light volume of a week earlier. Market closed strong on current offerings which continued scarce. Exports were confined to grade WW, mostly stocks drawn from CCC's offerings for export only. Overall sales totaled 2,376 drum equivalents in contrast to the previous week's 744.

Turpentine—Tankcar market remained firm during the week ended March 27 on light sales volume. Overall sales were reported by USDA at 21,500 gallons, including 25.6 percent at export.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 27	Mon. Mar. 30	Tues. Mar. 31	Wed. Apr. 1	Thurs. Apr. 2
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	...	$8.22¹
M	$8.75	...	...	...	...
N	8.70§	...	...	...	...
WG	8.60	$8.34	...	...	...
WW	9.30	...	$8.70	...	8.35§
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended April 2).
M or better, $8.00.

Sales, USDA
831* 547* 160* No Sales 240*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.536	...
Sales	...	...	...	4,000¶	...

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, § Average price.
¹ K or better.

Synthetic Ammonia Made

—*Continued from page 5*

combustion plant is 16,500 metric tons per year.

An outstanding feature of the fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate plant is its use of a granulating device based on revolving disks giving a prilled product perfectly suitable for direct distribution on the ground. While this technic has been used by the European pharmaceutical and candy industries, it is the first time that it will be employed in the western hemisphere, Montecatini says.

Located ocean-side, the Callao installation will use sea water at the rate of 630,000 gallons per hour to cool the condensers of the thermo-electric power station built on the plant grounds. Based on a 330 day year, the plant will have the following capacity:

20,000 metric tons anhydrous ammonia.
54,000 metric tons nitric acid, 53 percent by weight.
35,000 metric tons ammonium nitrate — fertilizer and technical grades.
7,500 metric tons ammonium sulfate—fertilizer grade.
1,500 metric tons nitric acid, 98 percent by weight.

The new plant will considerably improve the supply of fertilizer for Peru's expanding agriculture. Until recently, the country's great natural deposits of guano provided quantities sufficient for domestic consumption, in addition to large tonnages for export. In recent years however, the situation became so acute that a serious shortage of the natural fertilizer resulted. In the transition to synthetic fertilizers, production will be consistent and independent of climatic factors.

Montecatini has designed and built about 250 plants mostly for the production of synthetic ammonia and its derivatives in more than twenty-five countries throughout the world.

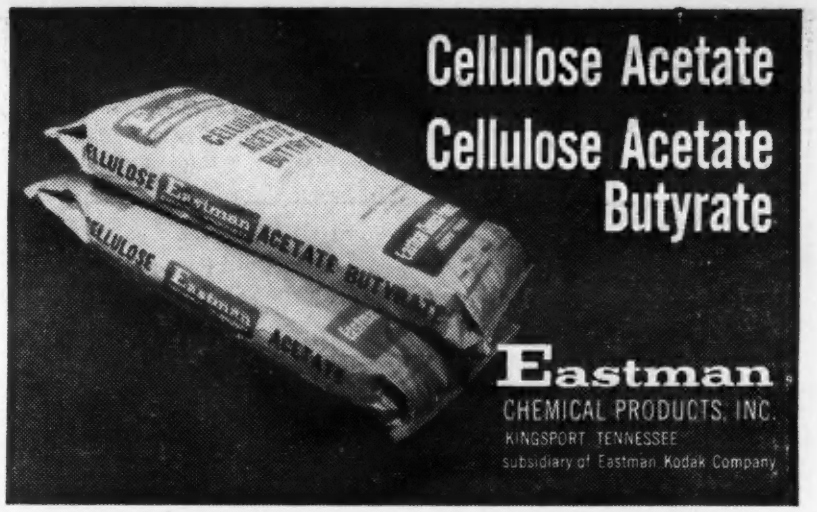
Uranium Speed-Ups Seen

—*Continued from page 4*

processing facilities for uranium ore and concentrate which qualify under Atomic Energy Commission programs to develop new sources for these materials.

Certification under the regulation is limited to facilities to be used (a) for the production of new or specialized defense items or their components, or (b) to provide research, developmental or experimental services for the Department of Defense or the AEC, or (c) to provide uranium ore processing facilities in accordance with the 1958 amendment.

Under the tax laws, a percentage of the cost of the facilities determined by OCDM to qualify under the law may be amortized over a five-year period, rather than over the normal period which may range beyond twenty years.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest for most oils and fats last week was restricted to prompt needs. While volume of business was reported limited, the market ruled on steady basis for most materials. In the edible group, cottonseed, corn, and soybean oils were maintained at unchanged levels, while trading took place at a slightly higher level for peanut oil. Trading in crude coconut oil continued slow. Nearby oil was well held while late April and May deliveries were easier and available at ¼ cent per pound lower. Copra was quiet and more or less nominal.

Feature of drying oils was the continued advance of tung oil, due to limited stocks for prompt and forward delivery. Trading was not active, but sales took place at an advance of ¾ cent per pound, for both domestic and imported oils. In fact, sellers were quoting ¼ cent more for May and June delivery than nearby. Oiticica oil also was in tight supply and firmly held at 20 cents per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, the highest level reached in the past seven years. Brazilian castor oil moved in fair volume at unchanged prices. Linseed oil was in better request against current contracts, while new business was restricted to fill-in needs.

Fair volume of business was reported in tallow and greases for domestic delivery at unchanged prices. Poland was reported to have taken 1,500 tons of bleachable fancy and prime tallow.

Improved demand stiffened soybean meal and market advanced $2 per ton. Linseed meal was lower, off $3 per ton.

Total exports of cottonseed and soybean oils and lard for the period from October, 1958, to January, 1959, with comparison for the same period last year follow: Cottonseed oil, 89 million pounds against 145 million pounds; soybean oil, 217 million pounds against 151 million pounds and lard, 138 million pounds against 147 million pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 4, 1958
114.14	113.83	113.31	116.51

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt needs. Market remained unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian was available at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were held at current levels.

Import of castor beans amounting to only 9,432 short tons, and castor oil totaling 41,816 short tons, dropped sharply in 1958, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week. Castor bean imports, which have declined each year since 1948, were only slightly over one-half those of 1957 and were the smallest since the early 1900's.

Castor oil imports were only two-thirds the near record takings of 1957 and were at their lowest level since 1954. Over 80 percent of the beans and 90 percent of the oil came from Brazil in 1958. No oil was purchased from India in 1958.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	839,100	1,700,000
Previous week	.....	2,724,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	860,750
Total this year	7,819,600	22,650,000
Corresponding period, 1958	7,858,000	26,454,750

Coconut—Business was reported slow. Crude was offered at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby shipment; 19½c., second half April and 19¼c., May. The New York market was inactive and quoted at 20¾c., tankcars, prompt and 20⅝c. late April.

Corn—Crude was steady and sold at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was unchanged at 15.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was fairly active on the New York Produce Exchange. last week. Market backed and filled, lacking new feature. Price fluctuations were narrow, and closed practically unchanged for the period. Most of the trading was centered in the May delivery, shorts absorbed liquidation on a scale downward and good demand developed around 13c. Export news was lacking. Cash oils were quiet, but steady. Refined salad was held at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil remained on a steady basis. Sales were reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills; 10⅝c., Lubbock; 10¾c., Waco, and 11c. to 11¼c. southeast.

CCC sold to refiner 20 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil at 11.06c. per bulk, f.o.b. Houston, for June-July shipment.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in February totaled 2,319 tankcars (include hydrogenated oil in process of manufacture) compared with 1,907 tankcars (minus hydrogenated oil) in February, 1957. The total for seven months (August-February) amounted to 13,883 tankcars against 15,333 for the same time last year. Visible supply end of February was estimated at 12,967 tankcars against 10,292 a year ago.

Linseed—Consumers continued to absorb sizable lots against current contracts, while new business was restricted to fill-in needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-May delivery and 13c., June-August, same basis.

Flaxseed—Substantial lots of flaxseed traded for Duluth-Superior unload at 5c. above Minneapolis bids of $2.95 per bushel, spot and to arrive. Government announcement of a "tall crushing program has little effect on the cash market."

Oiticica—Firm tone featured this market Offers were limited and held at recent sharp advances. Tankcars were maintained at 20c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 21½c. to 22c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Primary markets were unchanged and steady. Tunisian oil was quoted at $54 to $55 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Spanish oil was unchanged at $57, same basis, f.o.b. shipping point. Tunisian on spot ranged from $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid spot, as to quantity and Spanish, $2.45 to $2.55, as to quantity.

Palm—Stocks on spot were quiet, but closely held. Drums ranged from 15.1c. to 16.1c. per pound, as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 12.85c., New York prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude oil was firmer and sold at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was quoted at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Business was confined to prompt needs. Tankcars were unchanged at 13½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 15c. to 15½c., spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—Moderate volume of business in crude was reported on the basis 9.2c. to 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted, April delivery. Refined salad was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in February totaled 5,452 tankcars (include hydrogenated oil) compared with 5,127 tankcars (minus hydrogenated oil) Febru-

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 3, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	297	13.14	12.93	13.04@13.06
July	214	12.99	12.80	12.91S
Sept.	76	12.87	12.55	12.60@12.65
Oct.	8	12.55	12.40	12.47@12.60
Dec.	64	12.58	12.32	12.40@12.45
March	12	12.66	12.35	12.46S
May (1960)	7	12.66	12.42	12.45@12.48

Total sales and switches 678 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

ary, 1957. Total for the period, October-February, amounted to 28,584 tankcars, against 24,610, same time last year. Visible supply estimated at 19,616 tankcars end of February against 15,364 a year ago.

Tung—Trend of prices continued upwards last week, the market advancing ¾c. per pound. Offerings were limited and sales were reported up to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Futures were even higher and May forward deliveries were ⅛c. to ¼c. higher. Domestic oil was stronger, with trading noted at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Forward delivery also were held above 22c.

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, as compiled by the Bureau of Census follows:

Soybeans

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ...	783,200	971,500
Crushed or used ...	1,019,000	1,100,600
Stocks at mills	2,593,500	2,029,300

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	355,300,000	385,500,000
Stocks at mills	118,500,000	111,800,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	800,000	872,600
Stocks at mills	87,700	68,200

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Trading was reported spotty. Prices were maintained at 75c. to 80c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra — Trading was reported slow. Market was unchanged and more or less nominal at $255 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Moderate trading was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Yellow grease was moved at 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to quality. Choice white was unchanged at 7⅝c. to 7¾c, same basis.

Lard — Trading was reported spotty. Cash lard was easy and quoted nominally at 10c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Business was fairly active for prompt needs. Bleachable fancy was unchanged, with sales ranging from 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon quantity and seller. Prime was sold at 7⅛c., same basis. Special was quoted at 7c. to 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅞c. to 7c. same basis. Edible tallow was stronger and sharply higher, at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading has improved and good volume of business took place on the basis of 7½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York prompt shipment and 7¼c., bulk, Gloucester, Mass. Spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and available at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, east coast. Refined oil was unchanged at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks were limited and sellers raised asking prices. Demand was light, but offers closely held. Meal, 41 percent, was quoted at $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $67, Alabama; $68, Georgia and $69, South Carolina mills.

Linseed Meal—Announcement of government crushing plan weakened market, declining $3 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Prices toppled in this market as a direct result of government announcement of a flaxseed crushing plan. Starting this month processors will submit competitive bids offering CCC linseed oil and meal. Production outlook had been extremely limited for linseed meal and the sudden prospect of sharp increase in offerings caused some easing in spot prices while deferred delivery dropped $10 a ton. First-half April delivery declined $3 a ton, last half down $5. New sales were quite slow although there was fair amount of interest in May needs at the lower level. Shipping directions improved sharply. Extracted meal 34 percent, was priced at $72 for first-half April; $70.50, last half April, and $60.50, May. Expeller meal, 32 percent, was nominal at $76 for April delivery; $65.50, May-September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	9,360,000	14,220,000
Since Sept. 1	392,300,000	422,820,000

Soybean Meal—Strength persisted in this market, although volume of trading subsided. Reduction in operations was a bullish factor, several crushers shut down for repairs. Most buying activity was in

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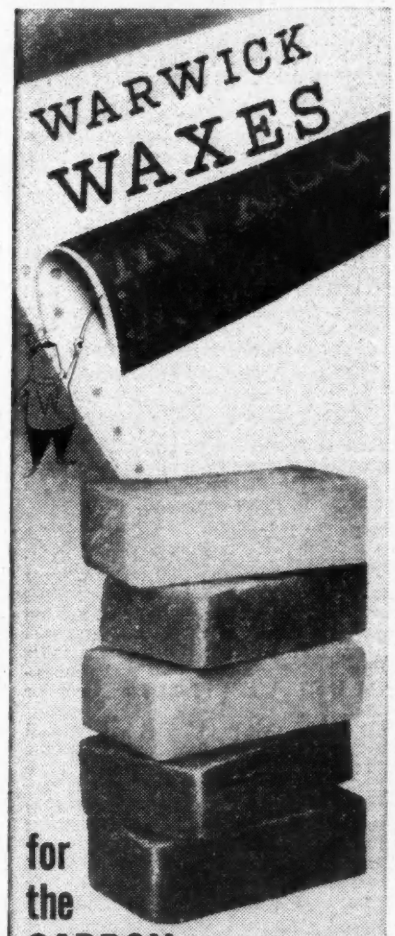

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

the upper Midwest on the heels of earlier expansion on the eastern trunk line. Prices advanced $2 to $2.50 a ton, unrestricted, while Minnesota market was $3.50 higher. Crushers were not aggressive in pressing for forward business, in fact some were not offering May-forward. Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $57 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for April shipment; $59 to $59.50, May-September.

Waxes

While trading in carnauba grades slackened last week, a steady undertone prevailed in the market. Prices were steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil, which were maintained at government support levels. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 74c. to 76c. per pound, spot as to quantity with Parnahyba 2c. higher. Yellow, Parnahyba was scarce and stronger and raised to $1.14 to $1.15 per pound, spot as to seller, while the Ceara grade was unchanged at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, as to quantity. Crude and refined beeswax was quiet and steady. Ouricury was inactive and unsettled. Crude was quoted at 77c. to 78c. per pound and spot and refined, 83c. to 85c. as to quantity.

Fatty Acid Production Rose 1.2 Million Pounds in Feb.

Production of fatty acids totalled 39.8 million pounds in February, in comparison to 38.6 million pounds in the previous month, and 33.4 million pounds in February, 1958, according to the monthly report of the Fatty Acid Producers' Council, division of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

Fatty acid disposition in February was 39.4 million pounds, against 41.2 million pounds in January and 32.2 million pounds in February, 1958. This is an increase of 22 percent over last year for the same products. Tall oil fatty acids and oleic, stearic, and lauric-type acids made the major gains, it was added.

Finished goods inventories amounted to 29.1 million pounds, up 1.4 million pounds from the January level and down 10.7 million pounds from a year ago. Work-in-process stocks dropped 1.2 million pounds from last month.

Asia is Called

—Continued from page 5

ing this hard lesson in Lancashire at the moment with imports of textiles from Hongkong, India and Pakistan. If we do not grant such access, not only will their power to purchase our own exports be sapped, but the economies and the political structures of these developing countries will crumble."

What does this mean to the English? As Sir Alexander sees it, "to retain our competitive position overseas, we in Britain must keep in the forefront of scientific and technological progress, so that in the United Kingdom new products or processes are brought out which in other countries would not be currently profitable or practicable."

Best Sellers Named

He laid great stress on the fact that "it is the new and more highly converted products, such as pharmaceuticals, plastics and synthetic fibers, that sell best abroad.

"Products developed substantially or entirely during the last ten years," Sir Alexander pointed out, "account for about 35 percent of the total value of I.C.I.'s exports, and if this pattern continues, as it must do in the context of increased local manufacture of traditional chemical products, then an assessment of the prospects for British chemical industry in world markets must take current technical progress into account."

Sir Alexander also painted a brief portrait of developments in the British chemical industry itself, drawing analogy with developments in the US.

"From 1950 onwards," he noted, "the annual output of the American chemical industry has been about five times as large as that of the British, and the indices of chemical production for the two countries have both risen by an average of over 5 percent a year.

"This is in marked contrast," he added, "to the preceding decade, when the American growth rate outstripped the British; if anything, the reverse is true of the current decade."

"In relation to gross national product, capital expenditure on chemicals since 1950 has been appreciably higher in Britain than in America. In spite of a high bank rate and strict control of capital issues, for the last three years it has exceeded the 100 million pound mark.

"Altogether," Sir Alexander said, "the British chemical industry has spent roughly $2.5 thousand billion since 1950 on new plant and equipment."

In looking at the British chemical industry in its world setting, he noted that "as much as 21 percent of our chemical sales is made overseas, and in some sections, such as dyestuffs and plastics, the proportion is more than 30 percent."

Copper, Ally of Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

ward pressure on prices, and to hedging against the possibility of work stoppage when the three-year contract between labor unions and the major producers expires June 30.

BDSA sees the present gains as an extension of the improvement in copper recorded in the latter months of 1958. BDSA notes that shipments of copper-base mill and foundry products during the last quarter of '58 were up 24 percent from the third quarter.

The fourth quarter was the best in two-and-a-half years for brass mill products and for copper-base powder mill products, the agency's report says. The quarter was also the best in a year and a half for copper wire mill products and for brass and bronze foundry products.

According to BDSA, new supply of refined copper and of copper-based scrap rose substantially in the latter part of 1958, although in the case of refined copper, the rise was not enough to keep pace with the stepped-up demand from consumers of these materials.

Reasons for Increases

The supply increases were due principally to greater output by refiners from domestic ores and from increased receipts of scrap by fabricators. Imports of refined copper, up from the third to the fourth quarter, were still far short of restoring raw material imports to the level prevailing in the first half of 1958 and earlier periods.

The report points out that supply and distribution for copper raw materials during the fourth quarter would have shown a more favorable balance on the domestic side but for the continued flow of refined copper in increased quantities to foreign markets.

The loss of supplies from strikebound Rhodesian sources stimulated US copper exports to the higher priced European market.

Chemical Industry Told

—Continued from page 5

eign patents can be used as a basis for cross-licensing agreements in which each side gains access to patents in its home territory.

If the exchange involves patents for different kinds of products, no change in the competitive situation results. However, when the cross license is with a foreign competitor, care must be taken to avoid restrictive trade practices in violation of US antitrust laws, he added.

According to Dr. Wade, cross licenses are very effective in introducing to this country such new products as dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, petro-chemicals and synthetic resins resulting from foreign research efforts.

Foreign licensees often insist upon the inclusion of full commercial know-how developed by a US company, for the reason that foreign patents seldom describe an invention in such detail that the licensee can operate to best advantage. In this case, Dr. Wade said, it is advisable to charge additionally for know-how, beyond the patent royalties, limiting the know-how "period" from three to five years and carefully delineating what is included so that developments not yet in the commercial stage will not be affected.

By licensing foreign patents with US know-how, American firms have established many new businesses abroad, resulting in an industry "Point Four Program," Dr. Wade concluded.

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4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
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1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
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2—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
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5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

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1—Mikro Pulverizer, 3TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
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6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
2—Struthers Wells 1000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x12'.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Tank 6' x 16'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
2—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6'6" Steel jacketed agitated Rotary Vacuum Dissolvers.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S., Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24', 316 S.S., Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP motors, UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
3—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 225 and 350 cu. ft.

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1—Brosites stainless steel Dialyzer with 40—24" x 60" cells.
1—HPM 88 ton horizontal Steeping Press.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters: 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes, DD2, DDS-2, T, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1 1/2" to 6".

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12—4500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 8' dia. x 12' high, vert., 125# WP.
4—3500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 6'6" dia. x 12' high, vert., 190# TP.
1—4000 gal. Aluminum, 67" dia. x 23'9", horiz., 50# WP, UNUSED.
1—10,500 gal. T304 SS, 8' x 28'3", horiz., UNUSED.
2—5700 gal. T304 SS, 6'4-1/2", x 24', horiz., UNUSED.
1—3700 gal., T304 SS, 6' x 17'6", Vacuum, int. coils.
1—3400 gal. T304 SS, 6'6" x 16', horiz., dished heads.
2—3000 gal. T304 SS, 6' x 14', Vacuum, int. coils.
1—2350 gal. T304 SS, 5' x 16', Vacuum, int. coils.
1—2000 gal. T316 SS hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8", cone bottom.
8—1750 gal. T304 SS hoppers, 4'5" x 7'4" x 9'2", 235 cu. ft.
1—1400 gal. T316 SS, 5' x 11', Vacuum, ASME 175#.

ROTARY DRYERS—KILNS

2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, 1/2" shell, 3-tire, firing hood, etc.
1—11' dia. x 155' long kiln, 3/4" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, 1/2" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, 1/2" dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryers, hoods, M-R.
1—5'6" x 50' Dryer, Renneberg, 3/8" shell.
8—Dryers: 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', 3' x 15'.
2—Dryers: 4' x 12'6" T304 SS; 3' x 15' everdur metal.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—Spray Dryers, 4' dia., Western Precip., T304 SS.

CENTRIFUGALS

6—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS.
4—Sharples Super-D-Canters, #PN-14, PY-14, T316 SS.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS.
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel.
5—Bird horiz. contin. centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28".
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen.
1—A.T.&M. 48" susp., T304 SS perf. basket, vapor-tite.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel solid basket, 40 HP.
1—Fletcher 30" susp., T304 SS perf. basket.
1—Fletcher 30" underdriven, T304 SS perf.
1—Tolhurst 26" centerslung, T316 SS perf.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp., steel perf., 1954.

EVAPORATORS — VACUUM PANS — STILLS — EXCHANGERS

2—Nickel-clad single effect, 400, 250 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak dbl. effect, T304 SS, 588 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Stokes Dbl. effect, T316 SS, 236 sq. ft., U-tube.
1—Struthers-Wells calandria, T347 SS, 625 sq. ft., Vacuum.
1—Bartlett-Snow evaporating kettle, 6' dia. st. st., agit.
8—Copper columns: 24" to 60" dia., bubble or tunnel caps.
5—Sanitary vacuum pans, T304 SS, w/coils: 6', 5', 4' dia.
1—Exchanger, 2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, 15# WP tubes, 50# WP shell.
1—Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 WP shell, Vac. tubes.
15—Exchangers, T304 SS, 185 sq. ft., U-tube, ASME 100#.
15—STEEL EXCHANGERS: 1445, 1000, 910, 900, 595 sq. ft.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. glass-lined condenser.
1—1400 gal. vacuum still, T316 SS, ASME 175#.

MIXERS — BLENDERS

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, sigma-blade, jkt.
19—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, duplex blades, jkt., 30 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, Disp. blades, T304 SS, jkt., 75 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, sigma blades, jktd., 20 HP.
1—50 gal. Baker Perkins #14, sigma blades, jktd.
2—35 gal. J. H. Day, sigma blades, non-jktd.
1—Worthington 70 cu. ft. rotary dry batch blender, 30 HP.
1—F. J. Stokes rotating vacuum blender-dryer, T304 SS, 5' x 8', ASME.
1—Perry Ribbon Mixer, 24 cu. ft., horiz., T304 SS.
1—Readco powder macerator, 18 cu. ft., sawtooth rolls.
1—Mueller continuous mixer, 7" x 3'9", T347 SS, jktd.
1—Simpson intensive mixer, #0, 36" dia. pan, Mueller.

PRESSES

4—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses, 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
2—Stokes model #T tablet presses, single punch.
2—Stokes model #DDS-2 tablet presses, rotary.
2—Kux #25 rotary tablet presses.
2—Davenport #1A dewatering presses.
5—Louisville 36", 8-roll dewatering presses.
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Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Rotex 40" x 84", 2 deck.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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1—Patterson Kelly 40 cu ft twin shell blender, stainless.
1—Oliver 1' x 1' stainless rotary vacuum filter.
1—W & P 150 gallon size 16 double arm jacketed mixer.
1—500 gallon stainless portable alkyd resin kettle.
1—Readco 25 gallon jacketed stainless double arm vacuum mixer.
10—Rotex sifters 20" x 48", 40" x 84", 40" x 120" and 60" x 120".
3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.
1—Devine #11 - 40" x 43" - 17 shelf vacuum dryer.
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1—40" Tolhurst suspended rubber centrifuge.

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1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
1—NICKEL CLAD 6'x27' Column 200 PSI.
1—NOOTER 750 gal. Reactor 300PSI jacket.
1—72"x30' STAINLESS STEEL Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
10—LIGHTNIN' Type LDG200 STAINLESS 2 HP Exp. Proof 431RPM Agitators.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" STAINLESS Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 STAINLESS STEEL, vaportite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN14 Super-D-Canters S.S. 316.
1—INDUSTRIAL Type SS-2 STAINLESS Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
4—Link Belt ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—305 sq. ft. 316 STAINLESS STEEL CONDENSERS, 156—1"x8' tubes; 50PSI shell, 175PSI tubes.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers; 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
15—ROTARY KILNS, Dryers, Coolers, 11'x155'; 8'x125'; 8'x100'; 8'8"x70'; 8'x50'; 7'x60'; 6'x50'; 6'x25'; 5'x24'; 4'x25'; 2'x30'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS, 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—BUFFALO 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—50 gal. S.S. Jktd., Agit. Reactor.
1—DRACCO S.S. Dust Collector 2600CFM.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' double spiral jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters STAINLESS and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 42" steel, aluminum, wood Filter Presses.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6'; 4'x8'.
1—10,000 gal. Pressure Vessel 200PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15,000 sq. ft.
1—B.&J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30HP XP motor.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8'x30" Conical Ball Mill.
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1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 100 gal.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 200 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 347 SS jacketed kettles, 300 gal.

3—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 750 gal.

1—Eastern type 316 SS autoclave, 100 gal., 150# internal pressure, 75# jacket, with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Blaw-Knox steel jacketed autoclave, 400 gal. 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS storage tank, 4000 gal.

1—Leader type 347 SS vertical tank, 18,000 gal.

1—Dover Tank co. nickel storage tank, 4000 gal., 30 psi.

2—Sweco SS separators, 4' dia. Model E-3D-8 and C-2D-8 with SS screens.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank, 2400 gal., 265 psi.

15—Davis Eng. type 316 SS heat exchangers 87, 104, 121, 139 and 170 sq. ft. surface area, NEW.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 600 sq. ft. each.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

6—Struthers Wells 885 sq. ft. heat exchangers.

2—Patterson-Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12'.

1—Swenson type 304 SS single effect evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with Turbine agitators and drives, 50 psi jacket.

1—Baker Perkins SS double arm jacketed sigma blade vacuum mixer, 2¼ gal. operating capacity, complete.

1—Baker Perkins, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade vacuum mixer.

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Bristol, Beckman Sign

—Continued from page 3

nounced successful production of the basic nucleus of penicillin, 6-aminopenicillanic acid, by an "interrupted-fermentation" process (OPD, 3/16/59).

Bristol, aside from this latest connection, has been putting money into the penicillin research of Dr. John C. Sheehan of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who synthesized penicillin from raw materials in 1957.

At the time Beecham's scientists announced their "interrupted-fermentation" synthesis, the English firm reported overtures from US firms for cooperative research efforts. However, US firms asked about this at the time, denied such moves.

PMA Takes on Full-Time President

—Continued from page 5

these questions: Should HNI operate out of New York, as it does today? Should it headquarter in Washington? Should it work out of both cities?

At the moment, the feeling among drug industry leaders appears to be that the status quo will continue at HNI for perhaps another year. During that time, PMA's board, new public relations section, and Dr. Smith are expected to formulate a whole new program.

One thing is certain, however: The drug industry's public relations program will be bigger than it is today. How much bigger, no one is saying. For the 1959-1960 fiscal year, PMA dues will remain at current levels and HNI's financial support will be raised in the same way as in the past.

Steeper Dues in Offing

S. Barksdale Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, nevertheless made it clear in his treasurer's report that steeper dues and perhaps even assessments are in the making.

Though he did not say so in so many words, Mr. Penick implied that the new money would be needed to finance aborning plans of the association to expand its public relations activities.

Meanwhile, the outgoing PMA president, George F. Smith, gave the HNI a strong vote of confidence. He declared that it has been doing a first-rate job in educating the public about the great contributions of the drug industry.

Mr. Smith, who is president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., conceded, nevertheless, that HNI has not been able "to solve all the gigantic problems lying at its doorstep."

He was of the opinion, however, "that anything approaching complete public understanding will never be attained."

As evidence of the story drug producers have to tell, Mr. Smith reported that the industry will spend $200 million this year for research and development and for the support of education in the medicine and scientific field.

In contrast, he pointed out that in Great Britain less than $12 million a year is spent on pharmaceutical research, while the Swiss drug industry spends the equivalent of less than $20 million a year on research.

Research Spending Detailed

As far as the United States goes, he went on, the average manufacturing industry in this country invests 2 percent of total sales in research. Last year PMA member firms spent an average of 7 percent on research.

Dr. Bambach urged the drug makers, along with other users of certified colors and Food and Drug Administration "to draft a mutually satisfactory certified color amendment, to go hand-in-hand to Capitol Hill, and to bring about prompt passage of such an amendment by the congress."

Unless they do, he said, drug companies will be forced to discontinue the use of many, if not all, certified artificial colors.

He reported that a study made by PMA showed that of the sixty-eight certified colors now restricted to drug and cosmetic use by FDA, thirty-three are used by association member firms.

"Under the present interpretations of the law," Dr. Bambach, continued, "most, if not all, artificial colors will soon be banned from products taken internally, even though these dyes are perfectly safe when used in this way.

"I believe that many important drugs made by PMA members are colored by one or more of the certified colors which may later be banned."

Industry and Additives Low

Dr. Bambach also reported that the drug industry has awakened finally to the importance of the new food additives law. "The reason for its importance to us," he continued, "is that a drug might be required to comply with the provisions of this law if it is reported for the treatment of an animal."

He explained that the thinking in FDA these days apparently is to consider a drug a food additive if, when used in treating animals, it shows up as a trace element in the meat that is sent to market.

In addition, Dr. Bambach pointed out, many drug firms produced medicated seeds and this brings them in direct contact with the new additives law.

To cope with all the questions arising from the new law, he said, PMA has established a new committee on non-biological veterinary products. The committee will deal only with broad matters of general industry interest.

Effects of State Taxes

John K. Worley, PMA general counsel, declared that the three recent US supreme court cases regarding corporate income taxes of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, mean that every drug firm, "which sells to customers outside its 'home state' may be liable to state or qualified municipality income tax in each state or municipality in which it has a customer, regardless of whether or not it has warehouses, depots or offices in the taxing authority.

He felt that large pharmaceutical companies, which already file tax returns and pay taxes in most states, "may not be seriously affected," except on questions of apportionment.

Small and medium-size concerns, on the other hand, face not only the burden of paying taxes but also the "staggering" job of "complying with the very burdensome administrative requirements of the different states and taxing muncipalities, which may well exceed the burden of the taxes themselves," Mr. Worley stated.

Lithium Is Set

—Continued from page 5

sary to raise additional funds or issue additional securities.

Of the 50,484 shares of common stock registered with SEC, 22,500 shares are to be issued and sold to the underwriters; and the remaining 18,894 shares, were issued and sold to the underwriters in early February. All of the shares are to be offered for public sale by the underwriters at the prevailing market price for outstanding shares on the American Stock Exchange at the time of offering.

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THIAMINE MONONITRATE—6 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
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TRAGACANTH GUM—115 bgs, Unieo Trading Co, Khorramshahr
400 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—496 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
126 dms, Bedford Chemical Corp, Genoa
250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Venice
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160 bgs, Alleppey
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ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, Hull
BONEMEAL—355 tons, Rosario
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
FUEL OIL—51,032 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
107,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
105,463 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
116,181 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,137 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXANOL—44 dms, Hamburg
LACTIC ACID—14 cbys, Kolon Trading Co, Copenhagen
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, R T French, Massawa
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—442 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
100 bgs, Penna Banking Co, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itaji
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
XYLENOL—300 dms, Hamburg
ZINC WHITE—600 bgs, Hamburg

San Francisco

CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
COPRA—1,651 tons, American Trust Co, San Fernando
508 tons, Cargill Inc, San Fernando
1,000 tons, Tacloban
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CORN STARCH—450 bgs, Bremen
DEGRAS—100 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
FERROUS SULFATE—454 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe
FUEL OIL—63,000 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Aruba
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Bremen
MACE—56 cs, Singapore
MARJORAM—85 bgs, Callao
MOLASSES—2,014 tons, S W Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
NUTMEG—49 bgs, Singapore
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, P W Bellingall, Kobe
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,528 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
ZINC SULFATE—240 bgs, D M Hicks, Bremen

PA's Eye Saw-Teeth

—Continued from page 3

assuring, with 48 percent of the P.A.'s reporting increases, 44 percent listing no change, and only 8 percent showing decreases. Production figures have improved again over February, with 47 percent achieving more output, 46 percent unchanged and 7 percent having decreases.

Commodity prices are again reported as moving upward. This had led many of the P.A.'s to express concern about the present inflationary tendencies and to comment that this will further weaken our position against the influx of foreign product on our markets.

Strike threats, increased production, and higher prices have all combined to cause purchasing executives to increase their inventories. Coupled with this is a willingness to extend again a little farther into the future on contracts for production and MRO materials.

While employment is slightly better than a month ago, there remains a substantial pool of available manpower of both experienced and inexperienced people.

The association's special question for March asked if 1959 capital expenditures for its members' companies were going to be more, the same, or less than in 1958. Surprisingly, 44 percent said they were going to spend more this year, 30 percent the same, and 26 percent less. This certainly is an indication of confidence in the long-range future.

Commodity Prices

Again led by ferrous and non-ferrous metals, prices continue to trend upward. Concern by purchasers over possible strikes in steel, copper and rubber will probably sustain demand and resulting price patterns at currently high levels through the second quarter.

This is supported by the fact that 39 percent of those reporting list higher prices, compared with 31 percent a month ago. Only 2 percent of the P.A.'s mention lower prices.

Inventories

Further shortening of strike deadlines has increased the number of those showing higher inventory positions. Duplicating last month's trend, 43 percent of the members chart inventory increases, with 34 percent so reporting in February, and only 16 percent showing reduction this month.

The number of those with unchanged inventory is 41 percent. Beyond the strike threats, purchasing executives say that better production, price advances and seasonal depletions are the reasons for their additions.

Employment

There are 29 percent of the P.A.'s who indicate more employment in March, essentially the same as February. While construction work is reported opening up in many areas and there is greater employment in basic metals and automobiles, this is offset in totals by the continuing emphasis on cost reductions and increasing automation.

Those listing less employment total 10 percent, against 15 percent in February. Members' comments reflect that further increased employment will be covered in the recall of laid-off workers—making it difficult for newcomer additions to pay rolls.

Buying Policy

As reported last month, the percentages continue to show an extension of coverage on production materials.

	Percent Reporting				
	Hand to	30	60	90	*6 Mos. to 1*
March	*Mouth*	*Days*	*Days*	*Days*	*Yr.*
Production Materials.	6	29	29	24	12
MRO Supplies	21	43	20	7	3
Capital Expenditures	12	6	16	24	42
February					
Production Materials.	8	26	39	23	4
MRO Supplies	21	48	20	8	3
Capital Expenditures.	15	3	12	27	43

Specific Commodity Changes

Similar to last month, certain steel and copper items are reported in short supply.

On the up side are: Brass, copper, steel, silver, platinum, lumber, textiles, methanol and some electrical equipment.

On the down side are: Lead, steel scrap and sugar.

In short supply are: Steel sheets, steel piling and helium.

Kefauver Committee

—Continued from page 3

Steel Corporation; David J. MacDonald, president of the United Steelworkers Union; Frederic G. Donner, president of General Motors Corporation, and Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers.

The bill, introduced early this year by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, requires large corporations in concentrated industries to file advance notice of their intent to increase prices.

No corporation having capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of $10 million and engaged in a line of commerce in which 50 percent or more of the annual sales are made by eight or fewer corporations could increase prices without first notifying the Federal Trade Commission.

The price increases would have to be held up for thirty days while the FTC conducted public hearings.

Deterrence by Publicity

Senator Kefauver noted that the bill does not contain any authority to control prices directly, but said, "I feel certain that this procedure will prove a deterrent to companies planning to raise prices unduly as they will be reluctant to explain to the American people who will have to pay the higher prices, their reasons for such increases unless these are clearly justified."

Although the legislation is not conceded much chance of passage by congress this year, the announcement of public hearings reflects a growing congressional interest in price control measures.

A house committee recently held hearings on a similar bill calling upon the president's council of economic advisors to hold hearings on projected wage and price boosts.

Sen. Kefauver gave no indication as to how long the hearings will run on the O'Mahoney bill or whether they will include witnesses from other industries. It is recalled that Sen. Kefauver had witnesses from the steel and automobile industries before his committee last year during his investigation of administered prices.

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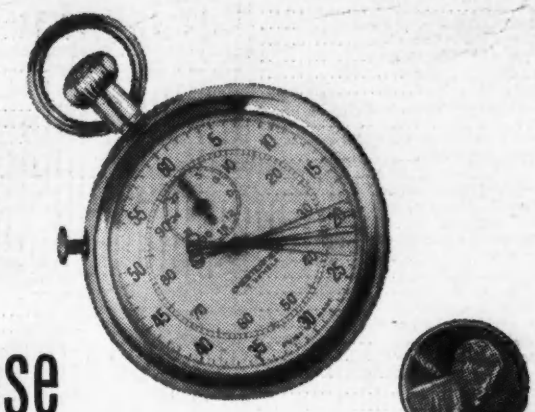

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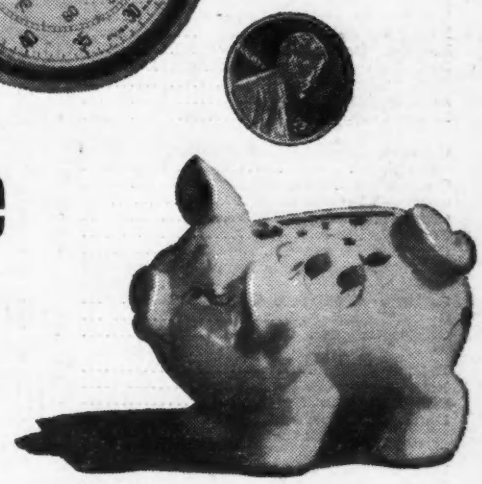

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